The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year ($8 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1876. NO. 55.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

VICTORY.

Election of Hayes Still Claimed.

THE DEMOCRACY DIE HARD.

Asserting that Tilden's the Coming Man.

HAYES CARRIES FLORIDA BY 2,000.

Kellogg Assures Us That Louisiana is All Right.

North Carolina Still Among the Doubtful States.

SOUTH CAROLINA ON OUR SIDE.

The Returns Show that the Democratic Majority in the House is Overthrown.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

The Very Latest.

NEW YORK, November 10, 2 A. M.—The *Tribune* regards the situation as unchanged, and still considers Hayes elected by one vote.

The *Times* considers the election of Hayes beyond all doubt, and says the Republicans have carried South Carolina by 8,000, Louisiana by 8,000 and Florida by 2,000.

The *Sun* and *World* continue strong in the belief that Tilden is elected.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Dispatches received at Democratic headquarters claim Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina for the Democracy.

To-night Governor Tilden spoke as follows to a large number of persons who collected in front of his house to congratulate him: "Fellow-citizens, I thank you for the interest you show in the results of the election. You do not expect me to make a speech to-night. Fellow-citizens, I bid you good night."

Senator Randolph spoke as follows in front of the Everett House: "Fellow-citizens, after the suspense in which you have been kept for the last two days, I am pleased to be present in announcing to you that from dispatches received to-day, we know for certain that the Democracy have carried the States of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida."

WASHINGTON, November 9.—Hon. Charles T. Gorham, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, received at noon to-day a telegram from Secretary Chandler saying without qualification, that Hayes has 185 votes and is elected. Secretary Chandler will return here from New York to night.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The New York *Tribune* says: "South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana still doubtful. If, as seems possible, the Republicans carry all three, the result will be—Hayes 185, Tilden 184."

NEW YORK, November 9, 4:15 P. M.—There is nothing later from Florida, and nothing is expected now until the arrival of the St. Johns steamer at Palatka. North Carolina is conceded to the Democrats by from 5,000 to 15,000. [By whom, pray?]

CHICAGO, November 9.—The *Tribune* has Washington specials saying that Senator Conover telegraphs from Florida this morning that the state is certainly Republican. Meanwhile, the Republicans place new hope on North Carolina as the returns come in from the mountain districts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., November 9, 1876.

General White's official majority in Indiana county is 2,347.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., November 9, 1876.

Somerset county, official: Hayes 3,783, Tilden 2,333; majority 1,450: Congress, Campbell 3,810, Reiley 2,312; majority 1,498; Senate, Yutzy 3,818, Hickock 2,288; majority 1,530.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., November 9, 1876.

Official majorities in Jefferson county: Tilden 103, Cooke 246, Sloan 317.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., November 9, 1876.

The Democratic majority in Greene county is 1,777.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, November 9, 1876.

The official vote in Warren county is: Hayes 3,151, Tilden 2,365, Green Clay Smith 82. The entire Republican county ticket is elected by an average majority of 850.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1876.

The official majority for Hayes in Washington county is 483.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., November 9, 1876

L. F. Watson, Republican, for Congress, has by official returns a majority in Democratic Erie county, 2,188 majority. The Republican electoral ticket has a majority of 2,545. Butterfield, for Senate, 2,409 majority. The entire Republican delegation to the Legislature from the county is elected by about the same as the electoral ticket. Henry, Democrat, is re-elected to the Legislature over Jarrett by 10 majority, the gross vote in the city being 4,344. Sturznickel, Republican, for Sheriff, is elected by 2,498 majority. Gallbraith, Independent, for Judge, over the regular Republican nominee, Benson, has 144 majority, the gross vote being 14,518.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MERCER, PA., November 9, 1876.

Mercer county gives 910 majority for Hayes. All our local ticket is elected.

Lawrence county gives Hayes' 1,342 majority 1,666; Shallenberger, Congress, 1,342; Wright, Senate, 1,294.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—Judge Acheson, Republican candidate for re-election as Judge of this county, has been defeated by five votes.

SCRANTON, November 9.—Tilden's majority in Luzerne county is 3,000. The Republicans gain five members of the Legislature from the county and elect seven out of nine members. Jones, Republican, is elected to the Congressional county. Wright, Democrat, is elected to the Forty-fifth Congress. The Republicans elect two State Senators, a gain of one.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The excitement concerning the election is greater to-day than at any previous time, owing to the prolonged suspense about the result. Crowds surround all the bulletin boards and interest is intense.

The President, Mrs. Grant and Secretary Cameron are in the city, and are the guests of George W. Childs. President Grant and Secretary Cameron visited Drexel's banking house this morning, and much excitement was produced among the brokers by a rumor that they had given decisive information of Hayes' election. The rumor was soon ascertained to be false, however, and the excitement died away.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Full returns from forty-three counties in this State show Republican gains on the Presidential vote, compared with the vote for Governor last year, of 11,612. The Democratic gains in these counties are 7,955; net Republican gain 3,657.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The election of Stenger, Democrat, to Congress from the Eighteenth district is claimed by a majority of fifty-four.

ERIE, November 9.—Hayes' majority in Erie county is 2,555, a gain over last year of 600. Henry, Democrat, is re-elected Assemblyman for this city by 12 majority. Watson, Republican, will have a majority in this Congressional district of over 3,000. Egbert, Democrat, carried it in 1874 by 12 majority.

ERIE, November 9.—Galbraith, Democratic Independent candidate for District Judge in this county, is elected over Benson, Republican, by 184 majority. The Republicans elect the remainder of their ticket by majorities varying from 2,003 to 2,560. Benson was defeated purely on personal grounds.

FLORIDA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JACKSONVILLE, November 9, 1876.

Florida is sure for Hayes by two thousand. C. D. BRIGHAM.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Don Cameron said in the Continental Hotel to-day that Hayes is elected beyond doubt. Mr. C. D. Brigham (formerly of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL) telegraphs from Jacksonville that Florida gives Hayes 2,306 majority. All is excitement here. The newspaper offices and Chestnut street are thronged.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The *Times* has just bulletined a dispatch from the Governor of Florida to his brother-in-law here that the State has gone Republican.

LAKE CITY, November 9, 1:30 P. M.—A steamboat is expected at Palatka this afternoon, bringing returns from the Upper St. Johns river counties. Both parties still claim the State. Nothing is positively known as to the result in the State.

LAKE CITY, November 9, 1:45 P. M.—Two counties in Florida give 1,711 Republican majority. Eighteen counties not heard from but estimates based on the election of 1874, will give the Democrats a majority of 1,966, which will make the State Democratic by 255 majority.

LAKE CITY, November 9.—The returns received up to 10:29 this morning, show Democratic gains, but leave the State still in doubt.

It is thought that an actual count is necessary to determine the result. Democrats estimate their majority at 2,500, and the Republican theirs at 1,500.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The following dispatch was received at two o'clock this morning:

SAVANNAH, GA., November 9, 2 A. M.—Communication is cut off from Middle and West Florida. Railroads and telegraphs injured by lightning. A large number of voters were on the trains.

LAKE CITY, November 9, 9:30 P. M.—Key West, Monroe county, gives Tilden 987, Hayes 988, Republican majority one. Florida, honestly (?) estimated by Democrats, gives 1,720 majority as the lowest possible figure.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The following has been received from the National Republican headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel: Governor Stearns, of Florida, telegraphs to-day from Tallahassee as follows: "There is no doubt of our majority in this State, if we can secure an honest canvass. The indications are that violence is to be freely resorted to, so as to prevent any returns from remote points in the interior. Our special train from Tallahassee last night, for the Chattahooche, to collect returns from the Western counties, was Ku-Klurzed a few miles west of here, and the train thrown from the track, which was torn up and blockaded in several places."

KEY WEST, November 9.—All the precincts of Key West give 979 for Tilden and 976 for Hayes. Fort Myers precinct gives 22 for Tilden and 1 for Hayes. The only precinct not heard from will probably cast its entire vote of about 40 for Tilden, making a probable Democratic majority in the county of 64. In 1874 the vote of the county for Congressmen was Democratic 669, Republican 659.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9, 10:30 A. M.—The Democrats claim the State by 15,000 majority, estimated from returns already received. The Republicans claim when the river parishes are heard from they will have 10,000 majority. The Returning Board decides the election in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9, 10:30 A. M.—Dispatches received from Florida indicate a Democratic majority of 1,200 in that State.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9, 8:30 P. M.—Chairman Patton, of the New Orleans Democratic Committee, says the returns up to-night in twenty parishes show Tilden 15,235 ahead. This is a gain of 9,476 on the vote of 1874. He asserts that the State of Louisiana will have a Democratic majority.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The *Herald's* Louisiana special says the State has gone Democratic by 7,000.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The following has been received from Republican headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel: "Governor Kellogg telegraphs as follows: The returns are even better than we expected. Be easy so far as Louisiana is concerned."

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—All the votes in New Orleans are counted except three, and are in the custody of the Clerk of the Superior Court, who is a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket. A story was published yesterday in a Democratic afternoon papers of an attempt of the United States Marshal to seize the ballot boxes, but this was promptly denied by an extra published by the *Republicans*. The city is Democratic by 10,000 majority, but enough of the parishes in the State have been heard from to offset this. The Republicans have carried the State by 10,000 majority. All is peaceable in the city.

RICHMOND, VA., November 9.—A private telegram just received here from Lawitz, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, says Louisiana has gone Democratic by 12,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Midnight.—Official returns and unofficial figures made from partial returns and estimates in thirty-five parishes, including New Orleans, give the following majorities: Net Democratic majority, 12,000; gains, Democratic, 11,899, Republican, 7,372; net Democratic gain, 4,037. The Democrats claim the State by 10,000 to 15,000, and the Republicans claim it by 5,000. Robertson, Democrat, is probably elected over Nash, Republican, for Congress in the Sixth district.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, November 9.—It is still impossible to get reliable returns from Ohio by counties. The majorities in fifty-nine counties thus far heard from semi-officially between the two State Committees are given below:

Adams, Tilden 425, Democratic gain 74; Allen, Tilden 1,006, Democratic gain 130; Ashland, Tilden 637, Democratic gain 30; Athens, Hayes 1,215, Republican gain 127; Belmont, Tilden 48, Democratic gain 210; Brown, Tilden 115, Democratic gain 185; Butler, Tilden 2,078, Democratic gain 158; Champaign, Hayes 700, Republican gain 27; Clark, Hayes, 1,614, Republican gain 101; Clermont, Tilden 379, Democratic gain 31; Clinton, Hayes 1,450, Democratic gain 31; Crawford, Tilden, 2,048, Democratic gain 125; Cuyahoga, Hayes, Republican gain 482; Darke, Tilden 1,100; Democratic gain 119; Defiance, Tilden 1,368, Democratic gain 69; Erie, Hayes 48, Republican gain 22; Fairfield, Tilden 1,825, Democratic gain 92; Fayette, Hayes 362, Republican 61; Fulton, Hayes 1,098, Republican gain 62; Gallia, Hayes 969, Republican gain 118; Geauga, Hayes 2,196, Republican gain 118; Guernsey, Hayes 616, Democratic gain 61; Hamilton, Tilden 693, Republican gain 174; Hancock, Tilden 409, Democratic gain 36; imperial lamp, and the Hung lamp are lighted, and prayer Hayden, Hayes 128, Republican gain 71; Highland, Hayes 70, Democratic gain 95; Hocking, Tilden, 784, Democratic gain 4; Holmes, Tilden 1,935, Democratic gain 143; Huron, Hayes 1,485, Republican gain 12; Lake, Hayes 1,891, Republican gain 87; Lawrence, Hayes 1,030, Republican gain 258; Licking, Tilden 1,009, Democratic gain 136; Loraine, Hayes 2,405, Democratic gain 93; Madison, Hayes 46, Democratic gain 7; Mahoning, Hayes 229; Democratic gain 39; Medina, Hayes 927, Republican gain 57; Miami, Hayes 879, Republican gain 149; Monroe, Tilden 2,351, Democratic gain 289; Montgomery, Tilden 1,063, Republican gain 125; Morgan, Hayes 288, Democratic gain 13; Morrow, Hayes 410, Republican gain 56; Ottawa, Tilden 871, Democratic gain 8; Paulding, Hayes 127, Republican gain 62; Perry, Tilden 732, Democratic gain 5; Pickaway, Tilden 835, Democratic gain 155; Pike, Tilden, 631, Democratic gain 53; Portage, Hayes 683, Democratic gain 31; Putnam, Tilden 1,561, Democratic gain 65. Sandusky, Tilden 303. Republican gain 316; Seneca, Tilden 750, Democratic gain 84; Shelby, Tilden 1,156, Democratic gain 225; Union, Hayes 807, Republican gain 99; VanWert, Tilden 141, Democratic gain 95; Vinton, Tilden 283, Republican gain 58; Warren, Hayes 1,587, Democratic gain 300; Washington, Tilden 132, Democratic gain 4; Wayne, Tilden 590, Democratic gain 29.

The Democratic gain in these fifty-nine counties over the October vote for Barnes is 452.

COLUMBUS, November 9.—The excitement here is intense. All the news centers have gathered since early this A. M. The Democrats have been enthusiastic all day, and are still jubilant, but the news of to-night greatly encouraged the Republicans. At midnight enthusiastic crowds of both parties are entirely satisfied that their respective champions have been elected.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 9.—Returns thus far received give Hayes 14,687 majority. Further returns will probably increase this majority to 18,000 or 20,000. Crosswell's majority is about 10,000. Williams, Democrat, is elected in the First district by 1,956 majority; Willetts, Republican, in the Second district, by 1,000 majority; Moshan, Republican, in the Third district, by 3,200 majority; Keightly, Republican, in the Fourth district, by 2,850 majority; Stone, Republican, in the Fifth district, by 2,500 majority; Brewer, Republican, in the Sixth district, by 378 majority; Ellsworth, Republican, in the Eighth district, by 350 majority; Hubbell, in the Ninth district, by 150 majority. The State Legislature stands Senate, twenty-one Republicans, eleven Democrats; House, sixty-eight Republicans, thirty-two Democrats.

OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—No actual figures can be given for Oregon, but the Chairman of the Republican State Committee telegraphs the State is sure for Hayes by 1,063 majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—A dispatch from Portland says the Democrats concede the State has gone for Hayes by 500 to 800 majority. The Republican State Central Committee claim it by 1,000 to 1,200.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—George C. Gorham received a dispatch from Oregon this morning, signed by Senator Mitchell and Congressman elect Williams, stating that Senator Kelly concedes the State to the Republicans by eight hundred majority.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 9.—Enough returns have been received to show at least 35,000 majority for Tilden, and an unbroken delegation of Democrats to Congress. Sheily, Democrat, in the Fourth district, has a handsome majority. Rapier, colored, and Haralson, colored, divide the Republican vote between them. This makes a gain of two Democratic Congressmen.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—The Republicans will have eighteen majority in the Assembly and eleven in the Senate. The entire delegation will exceed 6,000.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 9.—The only additional Congressional news is that Tipton, Republican, has carried the Thirteenth district. This makes the fourth Republican gain in the State. Sparks, Democrat, carried the Sixteenth district by a good majority.

The *Times* claims Tilden is, without doubt, elected. The *Tribune* and *Inter-Ocean* declare there is strong hopes that Florida, on which the result is considered to depend, will go Republican.

CHICAGO, November 9.—The following is the Congressional result in Illinois: The Republicans elect Aldrich in the First, Brintnane in the Third, both gains; Lathrop in the Fourth, Burchard in the Fifth, Henderson in the Sixth, Hayes in the Seventh, a gain; Fort in the Eighth, Boyd in the Ninth, Tipton in the Thirteenth, a gain; Cannon, in the Fourteenth, Wiley in the Eighteenth, a gain, and possibly Ashcraft in the Sixteenth over Sparks, the present incumbent—a certain gain of five Congressmen and possibly six. The Democrats elect the following: Hawson in the Second, Hungate in the Tenth, Knapp in the Eleventh, Spring in the Twelfth, Eden in the Fifteenth, Morrison in the Seventeenth, Townsend in the Nineteenth and possibly Sparks in the Sixteenth.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—Returns thus far received gives Hayes 5,400 majority, which additional returns are not likely to vary. For Congress, Davis and Page, Republicans, are certainly elected. Pacheco, Republican, is thought to be elected in the Southern district. They ran considerably ahead. In the Fourth district the contest is close and indecisive. Both parties at present claim Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—During the day there has been a great deal of talk about frauds in the city election, and the Board of Supervisors have authorized the Finance Committee to investigate the matter after the returns have been canvassed. Frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated through the medium of certificates on which parties voted who applied for registration too late for their names to go on the great register. Returns from the interior have been very meager during the day, and the election of Congressmen in the Third and Fourth districts is not yet decided.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—Relative to the proposed investigation of charges of fraud relative to the city election, the facts are that the Board of Supervisors instructed the Finance Committee to take charge of the certificates, registration, affidavits and other registration documents, and at once proceed to investigate. This is supposed to have been the result of a conference between Mayor Bryant, Governor Irwin and the Board of Supervisors. The County Clerk refused to surrender the documents, on the ground that he was the sole legal custodian. Subsequently the Mayor, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the County Clerk, A. G. Bell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, United States District Attorney Coghelan, George C. Gorham (a member of the Independent) Republicans and Democrats, held a conference at the Mayor's office, as the result of which the demand for the documents was withdrawn, and it was decided that they should remain in the County Clerk's vault until the returns are canvassed on Monday next, after which the Finance Committee will proceed to investigate. The committee consists of two Democrats and one Republican, and it was agreed that nothing should be done except in full consultation and that no such action should be public. The matter has occasioned considerable excitement during the afternoon, and many counter charges are freely made by both parties.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 9.—Complete returns from forty-two counties and partial returns from thirty-three that Hayes' majority in the State will be about 18,000. Dunnell, Republican, in the First district, is elected by 8,500 majority; Strait, Republican, in the Second by about 3,000, and Stewart, Republican, in the Third, by 1,200 to 1,500. The Legislature on joint ballot will be nearly or quite two-thirds Republican.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 9.—Additional returns from the State to-night to-night's dispatch in relation to Tilden's majority and the Congressional delegation, except in the Fourth district, which was reported as very probable to elect Joe Genson, Republican. Reported returns to-night from all the counties in that district but three give Hunton, Democrat, over three hundred majority. Those received the counties to hear from cannot change the result, thus giving Virginia a delegation solid Democratic.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, November 9.—From the best information obtainable, Nevada gives a Republican majority of about 1,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—A dispatch from Virginia City this morning says: Nevada will give 1,000 Republican majority. Scattering returns from the State indicate that the result of the vote is coming in very slowly.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—A Virginia City dispatch says Hayes' majority is certainly not less than 1,000. The Republican Congressman and Judge of the Supreme Court are elected by perhaps 1,000. There is no doubt about these figures.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 9.—Crowds of people are on the streets awaiting returns. Tilden and Hayes's majority in the State is about 30,000, although the vote polled was much smaller than at the October election. The election of three Democratic Congressmen is conceded, viz: Gause in the First district, Simmons in the Second district and Gunter in the Fourth. In the Third district, Rapier, colored, is defeated, and the official count will be required to decide the election between Cravens and McClure, Republican.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, November 9.—General Kilpatrick, arrived in this city this evening from Washington. He is now closeted with T. B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and other Republicans at the Jarborough House. Additional returns from the western part of the State continue to show Democratic gains. The counties yet to hear from are Democratic, and the majority will certainly reach quite 15,000. T. B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, concedes the State by 12,000.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, November 9.—Full returns from this county show a majority of 2,300 for Tilden, Phelps and the entire Democratic State ticket. In this county Democratic ticket is elected by a majority ranging from 900 to 2,300. The Democrats elect a State Senator and three Representatives, and the Republicans one Representative.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Franklin county gives a Democratic majority of 159; Jefferson county, 700; Perry, 150; Ste. Genevieve, 750; Cole, 430; Schuyler, 210; Vernon, 1,100; Carroll, 400; Scott, 850; Iron, 500; Cooper, 550; Morgan, 300; Laclede, 275; Macon, 1,000; Audrian, 500. The entire Democratic Adair county gives the Republicans a majority of 450, and Lawrence county 43 Republican majority.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Following are the estimated or claimed majorities for Congressmen in the districts outside this city: Fourth district, Hatcher, Democrat, 18,000, no opposition; Fifth district, Bland, Democrat, 5,000; Sixth district, Morgan, Democrat, 750; in this district the Republicans claim the election of Havens, Republican, by 200; Seventh district, Crittenden, Democrat, 4,000; Eighth district, Frank Hall, Democrat, 7,000; Ninth district, Rea, Democrat, 2,000; Tenth district, Pollard, Republican, 800 to 1,200; Eleventh district, Clarke, Democrat, 1,500; Twelfth district, practically no opposition; Twelfth district, Glover, Democrat, 3,000; Thirteenth district, Buckner, 12,000 to 15,000. Unofficial returns from thirty counties in the State give Tilden 36,000 majority. Phelps, Democrat, for Governor, has about ten per cent. less. It is claimed the State will give at least 50,000 majority for Tilden. The re-examination of the vote in the Third district, this city, it is claimed to-night, gives Frost, Democrat, one majority over Metcalf, Republican, for Congress.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 9.—The Republican majority in the Connecticut Legislature is thirty-seven on joint ballot, the Senate standing eleven Republicans to ten Democrats and the House 141 Republicans to 105 Democrats. The Congressional delegation remains as in the present Congress.

HARTFORD, November 9.—Tilden's majority in the State is 2,980.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 9.—Returns from sixty-two counties in full and twenty counties in part, show Hayes over Tilden 2,761, Democratic gain 500. The places to hear from gave a Democratic majority of 8,490 in October.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 9.—Returns from the doubtful Ninth district of Kentucky indicate the election of Turner, Democrat, to Congress, in which the entire delegation from this State will be Democratic. Advices from the interior lead to the belief that the majority in Kentucky for Tilden will be fully 75,000.

LOUISVILLE, November 9.—An immense crowd of people serenaded Henry Watterson to-night at his private residence. In response, Mr. W. made a congratulatory speech, claiming the election of Tilden, and declaring that it would restore tranquility, order and good feeling to all classes, white and black, in the South. These passages in the speech were wildly applauded. The enthusiasm of the people is unbounded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

MONTENEGRO ASKS FOR PEACE.

PARIS, November 9.—The *Temps* publishes a telegram from Vienna, which states that Montenegro, finding herself incapable of maintaining her troops in their present position during the armistice, has opened direct negotiations with the Porte for the prompt conclusion of peace.

India.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF A CYCLONE—TWENTY THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

CALCUTTA, November 9.—The district of Backergunge was ravaged by a cyclone on Tuesday last. A thousand native houses were destroyed. The town of Dowlukthan was submerged by waves, and 5,000 persons are believed to have perished. The Government has sent relief to the dessolated sections.

THE FAMINE IN SHOLAPORE—RELIEF WORKS OPENED.

The Bombay *Times*, of India, announces that relief works have been established in the Sholapore district, where six persons died from starvation on the 6th inst., reported there were prospects of a famine, and forty-five thousand of the inhabitants have been given employment. There is now plenty of grain in the district.

Great Britain.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR—SPEECH OF DISRAELI.

LONDON, November 9.—Sir Thomas White was to-day installed as Lord Mayor of London with the usual ceremonies. A grand banquet was given by the new Lord Mayor to-night at the Mansion House. Among the distinguished persons present was the Earl of Beaconsfield. In response to the toast to Her Majesty's Minister, Lord Beaconsfield made the elaborate speech in which he explained the efforts the Government had made for the maintenance of peace during the past year. He said in these efforts the Government had been upheld in the principle of maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which refused to be overturned by the treaty of Paris. He upheld this principle as best adapted to secure the peace of the world. He maintained republican doctrine that the treaty of Paris ought to be considered obsolete. He recapitulated the events of the past year, and stated that the Government had refused its assent to the Berlin memorandum, and also refused to give its sanction to the proposal contained in the Sousmanakoff letter, because it felt that the suggestion of British interference would be a violation against solemn treaties.

The sending of a fleet to Besika Bay insured the tranquility of Constantinople, and showed that the interests of England were not to be trifled with. He continued, "Trying as events have been during the past year, the independence and integrity of Turkey have not been violated, and general peace has been upheld. So much for the great purpose which the Government proposed to itself. Another leading object of the Government's policy has been to secure such improvement in the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey as would remove all cause for disturbance, whether produced by absolute suffering or partly fostered by unfriendly agitation. To review the Government's efforts in this direction, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of his hopefulness in the prospects of success. When Servia was showed signs of exhaustion and appealed to the good offices of England to procure an armistice, he testified to the cordiality and readiness with which Russia acceded to the proposal made by England on the occasion. The hopes then existing were, however, frustrated by an outburst of feeling in England which persuaded not only the Servians but the friends of the Servians in other countries that England had suddenly decided to abandon her traditional policy. With regard to the last proposal for an armistice, as England had proposed a month as the minimum of the armistice, and as Russia had herself proposed three months, the English Government considered that the Porte had complied with and adequately met the proposal by granting five months, and therefore withdrew from the negotiation when the Porte's offer was refused. Russia greatly desired to get an armistice has at last been obtained. He considered the Russian ultimatum unnecessary. Immediately the armistice was signed the English Government proposed a conference. He thought this conference should not merely consist of the ambassadors at Constantinople, but should be participated in by Statesmen who would be likely to have broader and less local views. Lord Beaconsfield concluded with the following words: "I think I am correct in saying that all the Powers have now agreed to attend the conference. The Marquis of Salisbury will doubtless do his best for the permanent peace of Europe, which all statesmen are agreed can be best secured by adhering to existing treaties. He knows that the independence and integrity of Turkey will vanish unless the people are placed under a government which studies their welfare. I am hopeful that in the present temper of Europe we shall be able to accomplish these objects without those terrible appeals to war of which we have heard so much. We have nothing to gain by war. We covet no cities nor provinces. Our proudest boast is that the British Empire subsists as much upon sympathy as force; but if a struggle should come, it must be remembered there is not a country so prepared for war as England, because there is none whose resources are so great in a righteous cause, and I trust England will never sink in war except in such cause—a cause which concerns her liberty or empire. England is not a country which will have to inquire whether she shall enter into a second or third campaign. If she commences she will not finish until the right is done."

TRANSFER OF COLONIAL OFFICIALS.

LONDON, November 9.—Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of South Australia, has been transferred to Jamaica. Colonel C. G. Strahan, Governor of the Gold Coast, Africa, has been transferred to the Bahamas, to take the place of Governor Pops Henessey, who is transferred to Hong Kong.

Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in eagles were withdrawn from bank yesterday for shipment to New York.

CESSION OF TERRITORY TO RUSSIA—SPANIARDS ORDERED OUT OF PORTUGAL—ELECTION.

LONDON, November 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the Khan of Khiva, in consequence of complaints of his subjects, has offered to cede the remainder of his territory to the Russian Government. It is not known whether his offer has been accepted.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Lisbon says all Spanish emigrants and refugees have been ordered to quit Portugal.

Mr. W. Watson, Lord Advocate of Scotland, Conservative, has been elected to the House of Commons by the universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen by a majority of 600 votes, over Dr. Anderson, Kirkwood, of Glasgow, the Liberal candidate.

RACE FOR THE AUTUMN CUP.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—The autumn cup was won by Footstep. Woodlands second, Lord Gowran third. Julius Cæsar, the favorite, not placed.

PERHAPS.

LONDON, November 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting upon the Presidential election in the United States, says: We think it is craze or calumny to assert that Tilden, so distinctively a representative of the business men in Eastern States, will extend any favor to the crude projects of the inflationists or to the unintelligent dishonesty of the repudiationists.

TILDEN'S ELECTION IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—The *Post* of this city says the announcement of Tilden's election is well received in commercial circles.

Austria.

PORT OF CRONSTADT CLOSED BY ICE.

CRONSTADT, November 9.—This port and roadstead are icebound, and navigation is stopped. The river Dwina is frozen, and navigation is closed. The river Neva is also choked with floating ice from the lake of Ladoga.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 9.—The steamship Italy, from New York, has arrived.

FLAPDOODLE.

HENDRICKS MAKES A SPEECH,

And Crows Before He is Out of the Woods.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 9.—The most intense excitement has prevailed here all day. The streets in front of the Democratic and Republican headquarters have been literally packed. Governor Hendricks was serenaded to-night by an immense crowd with a band of music. The Governor addressed the crowd as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not well enough to make a speech. The work of the campaign, in which I have taken quite a part, has fatigued me, and I have not been able to be out to-day; but I guess I shall get well now. [Cheers.] I believe that the results will justify you in the expectations which have brought you together to-night. The dispatches are not uniform, but it will appear that the Democratic ticket is elected. The result in this State is very gratifying. I have not carefully examined the returns, but the news of this city of to-day places the Democratic majority at 12,000 to 15,000. [cheers], which is a very great gain. I suppose that in the country over Governor Tilden has received the largest popular vote ever given to a candidate. [Great cheers.] This great popular expression is in favor of the principles which we supported and the purposes we declared. We have contended for better government, for cheaper government and for a universal fraternity among the people of the United States. I believe that this emphatic Expression of the public will make it be heard and heeded by Congress and by the executive of whatever party. I think I may say that I know it will be heeded, if our expectations are realized in the election of Mr. Tilden. The claim of the Republicans to an ownership of the votes of the soldiers has come to an end. That was settled in the grand manner of soldiers and citizens in this city on the 8th of October [loud applause] in which more soldiers participated than in any other political meeting ever held in the city. They then gave all men to know that they would vote as they had done, for a restored Union and constitutional liberty. By this contest, also, another proposition is established: The Republican party is not the only friend and protector of the colored people. If we have, as I believe we carried South Carolina, it is by the aid of the colored vote, as was the case in Mississippi one year ago. The success of the Democratic party will be its best assurance of confidence in that vote that it will be divided between the parties and judgment and conscience, like the other vote of the country. To illustrate the real feeling of the people of the South, he read Rev. W. H. Revels' letter to President Grant in November, 1875. And, my fellow citizens, what Rev. Revels says of Mississippi is applicable to the other Southern States. [Cheers.] When the rule of the class which he denominates demagogues shall come to an end, trouble between the races will cease. In the States of the South, where the Democratic party is dominant, there is no strife nor bloodshed between the races, no more than in the city of Indianapolis. If in this election the Democrats have indeed carried South Carolina and Louisiana, I believe the trouble between the races will wholly disappear from the land. [Great cheering.] The Constitution of the United States has made the colored man a voter, and he owes his vote to the country and not to a party. [Continued cheering.] To show you that the colored man is safe under the Democratic party of the South, I will refer you to these facts, that Alabama, in amending her Constitution, went further than the Constitution of the United States required in this, that she provided that no qualification of the vote should ever be made to rest upon property or a grade of intelligence, otherwise than the requirement of a large proportion of our colored people from the ballot by one or both of these qualifications. In that State, as I understand, also in Georgia, they have provided that the right of the laborer for his wages upon all the property of the employer, subject only to the paramount lien of the taxes in those States. That gives a body of the laboring people. This extraordinary provision is for their especial benefit. I am not aware that labor is thus protected in any Northern State. It is the mission of the Democratic party to enact equal and just laws to protect labor and the just rights of all classes. [Cheers.] In the election of November 7 I hope for better days. I look for the supremacy of the law everywhere when peace shall so prevail, that there shall not even be the pretext of sending an army into any State. What a shame that the bayonets are now sent into South Carolina, not really to preserve peace but to carry the election, if indeed to South Carolina has gone for the Democrats.

RICHMOND, VA.

Riot Last Night—Colored People on the Rampage—One Side of the Story.

RICHMOND, November 9.—The negroes to-night are very disorderly. A large crowd gathered in the northern suburbs of the city and marched in procession down Broad street, armed with clubs, &c., throwing stones and breaking a number of store windows along the route. A detachment of police charged the rioters and dispersed them. Previous to this the mob went to the residence of J. W. Bugg, a colored preacher, who has made himself quite prominent as a Democratic canvasser, and stoned the house, breaking the windows, &c., causing a panic among the whites went to a negro hotel in Broad street and served it in the same manner. All is quiet now.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murderer Assassinated.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—Peter Lusbey, acquitted a few months ago of the charge of murder brought against him for killing a negro in Unlontown, was found yesterday near Forestville, Prince Georges county, Maryland, with his head crushed and two bullet-holes in it. It is thought he was murdered to avenge the death of the negro killed by him.

Suicide and Murder.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—A man named Bryston registered at the Lindell Hotel last night as a guest, and was assigned to a room. Between four and five o'clock this evening he was found dead in bed, having shot himself through the left side. A bottle of chloroform was found beside the bed, part of which had evidently been used in an attempt to kill himself.

Two negroes, named George Adams and Douglass Defour, quarrelled to-night about a wench, and Adams stabbed Defour, inflicting a wound which resulted fatally in about an hour.

CASUALTIES.

Serious Railroad Accident.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., November 9.—A Westward-bound passenger train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road was thrown from the track near Brook

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1876.

A good deal of water was thrown upon the Prohibition candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, on Tuesday.

An English scientific journal affirms that horses, mules and asses can be educated to the extent of their understanding as well as children. So can Democratic editors.

General Butler will be a lively element in the next Congress. He knows exactly how to meet the rebel insolence so dominant in the present House of Representatives. Ben. Hill will have to sing small.

The Brazilian Empire is holding an exciting election at the present time. Deputies—who are equivalent to members of the lower branch of our Congress—are being elected under a new law which has just come into operation for the first time.

Remarking on the overwhelming defeat of Charles Francis Adams, the New York *Herald* says: "It is fated for a party to put on its ticket better men than its voters will accept." This is perhaps the most cruel stab ever dealt by a paper against a candidate whose election it claims to be certain—as does the *Herald* with regard to Tilden.

The absorbing interest of the political campaign being now well-nigh over, the Commercial will again be devoted to the more varied questions affecting the welfare and daily life of the community. In the future, as in the past, we shall strive to make it acceptable to those who read it for the news it contains, as well as to those who look to it for reasonable views on all the important concerns of society.

The Philadelphia banks having their semi-annual dividend periods in November and May of each year have just announced their respective dividends for the last half year. The total amount of dividends is $739,500. Three of the banks passed. As compared with the last semi-annual dividend period, the capital of the several banks is reduced from $14,440,000 to $14,140,000. This has been caused by the National Bank of the Republic calling in within the past year three thousand shares of its stock.

A Democratic paper professes to quote Daniel Webster on Republicanism as follows:

> If ever the infernal fanatics get in power they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, bankrupt the country, and finally deluge it in blood.

As Daniel Webster died in 1852, and the Republican party was not organized until 1856, the above is clearly a forgery. It does not, beside, sound like Webster. He never talked in that reckless way.

Lighter taxes, better times and national prosperity, will certainly result from a change of administration.—*Post.*

This, particularly in view of Tilden's promises, suggests the latter's near approach to *Jack Cade* as portrayed by Shakespeare in Henry VI.: "Be brave, then, for your Captain is brave, and vows reformation. There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny. The three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops. All the realm shall be in common, and in Cheapside shall my palfry eat grass. And when I am King, as King I will be, all shall eat and drink on my score, and I will appparel them in one livery, that they may agree like brothers, and worship me, their lord."

The British Government will not renew its contracts with the Cunard and Inman lines for the mail service to the United States, after the expiration of the present year. The Postmaster General will invite all the lines in the transatlantic trade to send in at the beginning of each month, a list of their sailings for that month, and a copy of the log of the three previous voyages. The authorities will thus be able to judge of the comparative time of the different voyages. The lines which make the quickest passages will receive the mails, and the privileged company will be paid for the actual weight of letters, newspapers and book packets they carry. The plan, in fact, is that which has been adopted in this country.

There is little or no effect as yet felt on either gold or exchange from the possible election of Tilden to the Presidency. The disposition among the brokers and bankers who warmly opposed a change of administration, and who still fear it may bring mischief to the public credit, is to make the best of the situation, in the event of his election, and to trust implicitly to the great material resources of the country and the debt paying sentiment of the great body of the American people to leave even the Southern control of the new Administration no pretext or excuse for repudiation. In any event the policy of the new Administration, should it turn out that Tilden is elected, cannot be clearly or practically defined for at least twelve or thirteen months, or on the meeting of the Forty-fifth Congress.

During the season just closing the lake navigation interests have suffered great depression. The rates for carrying wheat and corn from Chicago to Buffalo reached the lowest point ever known, and the business did not pay a profit. The trade on the Erie Canal has also proved unremunerative, the average rate for wheat and corn, during the latter part of the season, having been less than six cents from Buffalo to New York, of which three cents go to the State for toll. This low rate is owing to the sharp railway competition, which has enabled shippers to get their grain to the seaboard at about water rates, to say nothing of the saving in time. The tonnage of vessels employed in the coastwise, lake and river commerce has been very large—greater than the domestic tonnage of any other nation in the world; but we should have failed to hold possession of it for our own craft had not the national statutes made it exclusively a domestic monopoly. This prohibitory law has been much censured and denounced by free traders and advocates of foreign interests. But, as the Philadelphia *North American* shows, it has been the salvation of American shipbuilding and ship owning, and has fostered our commerce to an extent that is but little understood by our own people. Our domestic tonnage would have been by this time far greater than it is but for the competition to which it has been subjected from the railroads. The ultimate result of this competition is still a problem. But it is probable that however great the business of the railways may become the rapid growth of business and population must always afford employment for both land and water lines. The greatest portion of the domestic tonnage is still that of the Atlantic seaboards, which equals all the rest combined.

It appears that the Norwegian ministry in this country are, for the most part, educated at the German Lutheran College, St. Louis, which is thoroughly Southern in its principles, and is even now advocating slavery as a Divine institution. It seems, also, that the Norse Evangelical Luthern congregation of Decorah, Iowa, have decided to establish a permanent parish school, that their children may obtain the necessary instruction without being obliged to attend the American public schools. This cannot be considered otherwise than as a hostile declaration against the American public schools, and we are astonished that any portion of so intelligent a people as the Norwegians should come to a decision which is so clearly in opposition to the spirit of our institutions, which cannot help disturbing the community in which they reside, and must also have injurious results in the culture of their children. The public school is the corner-stone of our Republic, and the establishment of such schools as the one above mentioned is a very grave error. In Decorah there are not less than ten different churches and sects represented, but it would be a remarkable state of society if none of these would have their elementary schools in common. There can be no doubt that the movement leads directly toward Rome, and it ought not to be successful. The common school should be protected to the last. If the Norse speech cannot be preserved except through the withdrawl of Norse children from the public schools, then let the Norse speech go its way, and if——which we do not believe—the Lutheran Church cannot advance among us without resort to the same course, then let the Lutheran Church also decay. There is no danger, however, to be apprehended from either, and our Norse fellow-citizens, in cottage and cabin all over the country, should guard the common school as the apple of their eye. It is the chief corner-stone of our free institutions.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The electors of President and Vice President meet in their respective States, at the State capitals, on the first Wednesday in December next, and proceed at once to cast the vote of the State. They then make up, sign and seal three certificates of the result, one of which is sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one is sent by mail to the President of the Senate, at Washington city, and the other is sent to the same officer, by a special messenger, selected by each electoral college. These certificates must reach the President of the Senate before the first Wednesday in January, and on the second Wednesday in February, that officer is required by Article XII. of the Constitution, "in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives" to "open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed." This is the constitutional provision, applicable to the counting of the electoral vote; and this would seem to be superior to and outside of all the rules of the two Houses upon the same subject.

The Democrats of the House claim, we understand, that the joint rules of the last Congress are still in force, and that the twenty-second joint rule gives to either House the power to object to the reception of the vote of any State, and that such objection is fatal to its being included in the count; but the Senate claims, and with all reason on its side, that the joint rules were not adopted by the present Congress, and that, consequently, there are no rules whatever to regulate the counting of the vote. This would throw the two Houses back upon the constitutional provision we have quoted as their only guide.

This constitutional provision, it will be noted, directs the President of the Senate to open the certificates of electoral votes in the presence of both Houses, "which votes shall then be counted." This seems to be imperative, and gives to neither House any control over the counting. The counting is a mere ministerial act, and after the certificates have been opened, the counting of the votes *must* be done as the certificates set them forth. The President of the Senate is the custodian of the certificates until they are opened, and is entrusted with the task of opening and reading them; when that is done, the two Houses have nothing to do but to add up the figures. The President of the Senate then announces the result, and if any one has a majority of all the votes, "he shall be the President."

ELECTION ITEMS.

James M. Campbell, Republican, has 500 majority in the Cambria Congressional district, over Reilly, Democrat, the present member.

Schuylkill county elects Forbert, Independent Democrat, to the Senate, over Colahan, Democrat, the present member, and Keefer, Republican, succeeds Bechtel, Democrat, from the other Senatorial district of that county. Nutting, Republican, is reported as elected to Congress, over Reilly, Democrat, present member.

Delaware county, which gave Hartranft 1,996 majority, gives Hayes over 2,200. Chester gives over 3,000 to Hayes. Ward, Republican, for Congress, has over 5,200 majority.

The Republicans elect four out of six Representatives in Schuylkill county.

In Connecticut the Republicans carry both branches of the Legislature; and if there is no choice of Governor by the people, the Legislature will elect.

The Republicans gain *ten* Congressmen in Pennsylvania—Harmer, Overton, Mahon, Campbell, White, Errett, Bayne, Thompson, Watson and Nutting and lose one in Luzerne.

The degradation and wretchedness of the poor in England seem to be beyond remedy. Intoxication and crime are said to be largely on the increase, notwithstanding that that country spent $800,000,000, gold, in one year, lately, for religious charities alone, and that she is always proverbially active to ameliorate the condition of her "lower classes." The difficulty cannot all lie in want of work. England and Ireland are both rich producing countries, especially the latter, which has only a little over a million more of people in it than the city of London. Moreover, homes in city and country, and farms and gardens are reported to be crying out everywhere for competent help. What, then, is the difficulty? One cause of it, at least, is not hard to find. Switzerland, whose people are as happy, and free and respectable as any in the world, spends five times as much for education as she does for charity, while England spends five times as much for charity as she does for education. The London *Telegraph*, in a recent article on charities and pauperism, says:

> The entail of pauperism which has descended to us is largely owing to the vast accumulation of endowed charities which our pious ancestors, with the best intentions, established throughout the kingdom. But the study of the social ideas which prevailed in their times leads to the conclusion that the doctrine of helping the poor to help themselves had not yet begun to be recognized. It will take generations, perhaps, before a certain stratum of the population entirely recovers from the chronic tendency to lean on eleemosynary assistance, which this mistaken beneficence of the past has engendered.

Yet the *Telegraph*, in common with all the leading papers of England, is in the constant habit of speaking of the charities of England as the chief "glory" of that country. This evil of encouraging, through charities, whole races of idlers and paupers is beginning to press closely upon us, also, and sooner or later we shall have to learn that reforms for evils which have become chronic lie deeper than the healing which to-day's gifts can give, and that no man can be really reformed without his own help and co-operation. To compel him to an action against his will or conviction is to make a hypocrite of him, and the moment the force is withheld he goes back into greater errors than before.

To-day the great International Exhibition at Philadelphia will be formally closed. The removal of goods will be at once commenced, but the grounds themselves will be continued open for some time after. The Exhibition has been a greater success than the most sanguine expected. There were many who predicted that the enterprise would be a disastrous failure, and their dismal prophesies were heard long after the gates had been opened. But it proved to be a great success and a credit to the nation under whose auspices it was inaugurated. The honor of suggesting it has been claimed at various times for several different persons, among whom are Hon. John Bigelow, now Secretary of the State of New York; General Charles B. Norton, Commissioner to the 1867 Paris Exposition; Professor John L. Campbell, of Wabash College, Indiana, now Secretary of the Centennial Commission, and possibly others. But the Indianapolis *Journal* shows that the honor really belongs to Mr. Steuben T. Bacon, of Boston, who was the very first person to suggest the idea of holding a great universal industrial exhibition in the United States during the centennial year of American independence. The earliest date accorded to any of the other persons named as fixing the origin of the suggestion is July 4, 1869, but the Boston claimant proposed it as early as April 1, 1867. That was the opening day of the Paris Exposition, on which day Mr. Bacon, being himself the largest American exhibitor at that exposition, made the suggestion to the American Commissioner and several fellow exhibitors that a great Centennial Exhibition should be held in the United States in 1876. After his return to this country he determined to follow up the idea, and accordingly "hired a hall" and got up a meeting, which was held in Boston on the evening of June 18, 1868. This meeting was quite numerously attended, and on that occasion Mr. Bacon offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted by the audience:

> Whereas, The one hundredth birthday of the United States of America being near at hand, we deem it desirable to commemorate the event by some grand display commensurate with the rapid growth and power and improvement of this nation in arts, science, agriculture, manufactures and commerce; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That measures be taken at this time to memorialize the Congress of the United States, praying that honorable body to consider the propriety of inviting all nations to join with us in a grand international exposition of industrial arts, to be held at Washington, commencing on the Fourth of July, 1876, and continuing during that, our jubilee year.

This would seem to be conclusive, and unless somebody can adduce evidence of having suggested the Centennial prior to April, 1867, when Mr. Bacon first suggested it in Paris, the honor of originating the idea must be accorded to him.

The question as to which of the two parties will have control of the next House of Representatives, is still an open and unsettled one. The Republicans are reported to have gained one in Oregon, two in California, one in New Jersey, two in New York, one in Colorado, one in Kansas, three (probably four) in Missouri, four in Illinois, four in Indiana, five in Ohio, nine in Pennsylvania, two in Michigan, two in Massachusetts, one in Iowa, one in Louisiana, and one in Arkansas—in all thirty-nine. This would give us the House by one majority, if we lose none in the Southern States. In any event the House will be very close.

The following table has been made up from the best sources of information at present available:

States.	Next Congress. Rep.	Next Congress. Dem.	Present Congress. Rep.	Present Congress. Dem.
Alabama	1	7	2	6
Arkansas	1	3	....	4
California	3	1	1	3
Colorado	1	....	1	....
Connecticut	1	3	1	3
Delaware	....	1	....	1
Florida	1	....	1	....
Georgia	....	9	....	9
Illinois	11	8	6	13
Indiana	9	4	5	8
Iowa	3	2	1	4
Kansas	3	....	1	....
Kentucky	....	9	....	9
Louisiana	1	4	2	3
Maine	5	....	3	....
Maryland	....	6	....	6
Massachusetts	9	2	6	5
Michigan	5	....	6	3
Minnesota	3	....	3	....
Missouri	3	10	....	13
Mississippi	....	6	2	4
Nebraska	1	....	1	....
Nevada	....	1	....	1
New Hampshire*	2	....	2	....
New Jersey	5	2	2	5
New York	19	14	17	16
North Carolina	1	7	....	8
Ohio	12	8	7	13
Oregon	1	....	1	....
Pennsylvania	19	8	16	16
Rhode Island	2	....	2	....
South Carolina	....	5	....	5
Tennessee	2	8	1	9
Texas	....	6	....	6
Vermont	3	....	3	....
Virginia	1	8	1	8
West Virginia	....	3	....	3
Wisconsin	6	2	5	3
Total	170	140	110	183

*New Hampshire elects three Congressmen next March. The present delegation stands one Republican and two Democrats.

Pennsylvania Congressmen.

The following Congressmen have been elected in this State:

1. Chap. Freeman, R.	15. E. Overton, R.
2. Charles O'Neill, R.	16. Alex. Mahon, R.
3. Saml. J. Randall, D	17. J. M. Campbell, R.
4. W. D. Kelley, R.	18. T. M. Mahon, R.
5. Alfred C. Harmer, R	19. Levi Maish, D.
6. William Ward, R.	20. L. A. Mackey, D.
7. N. N. Evans, R.	21. Jacob Turney, D.
8. Hiester Clymer, D.	22. Russell Errett, R.
9. A. Herr Smith, R.	23. T. Bayne, R.
10. Samuel J. Randall, D.	24. W. A. Shallenberger, R.
11. Francis A. Collins, D	
12. H. B. Wright, D.	25. H. White, R.
13. J. D. Stiles, R.	26. J. M. Thompson, R.
14. Jno. W. Killinger, R	27. J. L. Watson, R.

The above list shows 19 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The present delegation, including one elected on Tuesday in the Twenty-second district to fill a vacancy, contains 9 Republicans to 18 Democrats. So there is a net gain of 9 Republicans, though one or two districts are close.

Nothing more clearly shows the intelligence and enterprise of the principal cities of the country than postoffice statistics. The annual report of the Superintendent of the free delivery system of the Postoffice Department, now in the hands of the Government Printer, contains some very interesting features of this kind. The operations of the carrier system in totals were as follows for the year ending June 30, 1876: Number of offices, 87; number of letter carriers, 2,269; number of letters and postal cards delivered, 288,418,765; number of newspapers delivered, 80,675,040; number of letters and postal cards collected, 234,230,582; number of newspapers collected, 28,483,086; number of pieces handled per carrier, 278,438. Total cost of service, $1,981,186; average cost per piece in mills, 3.13; amount of postage received on local matter, $2,065,562; excess of receipts for local postage over total cost of free carrier service, $84,375. These figures prove that the service is more than sustained by the local postage, or postage on drop letters alone, and show a fair increase over the previous year. Pittsburgh had 34 carriers during that period, who handled 6,625,127 pieces, an average of 194,357 to each carrier. The cost of the service during the same period, including all expenses, was $27,728 24, or an average of $815 54 per carrier. With one or two exceptions, in more populous centers, the Pittsburgh service was managed more economically than in any other city in the country. The New Orleans service was the most expensive, and the Chicago service the least costly. The following table shows the number of pieces collected, and the number distributed, with the amount of postage paid on local matter or drop-letters:

Cities.	Total number of pieces collected.	Total number of pieces delivered by carriers.	Total amount of postage paid on local matter or drop-letters.
Albany	4,196,741	2,176,674	$ 8,715 00
Baltimore	9,401,881	7,909,191	30,384 25
Brooklyn	34,784,420	36,547,705	139,190 80
Buffalo	6,331,244	3,809,676	12,244 40
Chicago	27,940,098	27,644,625	78,022 57
Cincinnati	10,654,883	5,205,887	17,838 17
Cleveland	7,658,597	3,893,882	17,366 75
Detroit	7,811,686	2,828,371	11,855 20
Indianapolis	4,956,289	2,132,883	11,727 75
Louisville	4,998,484	2,238,304	9,745 44
Milwaukee	4,814,893	2,285,546	15,308 37
New Orleans	2,961,546	3,284,353	10,626 50
New York	73,760,370	60,270,883	260,340 20
Philadelphia	46,694,197	36,388,052	254,322 29
Pittsburgh	6,377,108	2,247,019	18,105 52
Rochester	4,225,347	2,683,488	10,010 80
San Francisco	6,802,279	6,466,917	16,525 76
Toledo	2,580,109	1,009,211	4,746 75
Troy	3,064,744	1,949,790	5,715 05
Washington	4,650,881	2,331,183	20,229 61

New Orleans is the only city where the collections are more than the deliveries. Some very interesting speculations may be founded upon these figures.

The prevalent belief in England that Russia intends to conquer India, and fighting her way to Bagdad, threaten the English upon the Persian Gulf, is combated by the London *Spectator* with the answer that the Russian object is not India at all. It says:

> We do not believe that the Russian object in Asia is India, holding that her conquests, so far as they are not fortuitous, like many of our own conquests in India, are intended rather to enable her to attack Persia, and though Persia, Turkey, from behind; but accepting the idea that she desires to reign in India, how does the possession of Constantinople advance her end? She must move towards the Persian Gulf, and she would have to conquer a larger extent of territory and more numerous populations than she has, as matters now stand.

This would indicate that the Empire of China, with its enormous wealth and resources, is more attractive to the Russian bear than India.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* corrects a popular misapprehension in regard to the great Corliss engine at the Centennial Exhibition. It is not, as is supposed by many, the largest engine in the world. The high pressure engines of the Mississippi steamer Robert E. Lee are precisely as large as the famous Corliss. The low-pressure engines of the Grand Republic are much bigger. The engine of the Long Island Sound steamer Metropolis is twelve feet in stroke and 108 inches in diameter. There are a dozen steamboats plying from New York whose engines are double the size of the Centennial Corliss.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Peanut crop this year, 800,000 bushels.

Ben. Butler has sloughed his widow's weeds.

The Greenbackers will now have a chance to re-cooperate.

Twenty-cent pieces with milled edges are being passed for quarters.

A suitable subject for sermons on next Sunday is the virtue of resignation.

Colorado is a very young Commonwealth, but there are now in the State 24,108 persons of school age.

A new society paper will be started in New York next week. Needless to predict that it will fail.

Eight million dollars have been expended by Pennsylvania since the close of the rebellion for soldiers' orphans.

The American Catholic *Quarterly Review* advocates the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in the United States.

The pork packing season is now fairly opened out West, and packers are increasing their demands for accommodation at bank.

Tupper wrote on "Love" when he was only eighteen years old, and he says his opinions have not since changed. He is a very old gosling.

Virginia tobacco has been greatly damaged by a black worm, and a reward is offered for the discovery of something that will prevent its ravages.

Kerosene has been introduced into Japan. Last year the Japs started seventy-six newspapers so that the accidents will be duly accounted for.

A cow was taken up on the cow-catcher of a train on the Wilmington, Columbus and Augusta Railroad the other day, and carried fifteen miles unhurt.

Governors in New York will hereafter hold office for three years. Hence that State will not again vote for Governor and President at the same time until 1888.

A "Centennial Shipping Bureau" has been organized at Philadelphia for the purpose of shipping goods from the Centennial Exhibition to any part of the world.

Some of the large manufacturing houses of New York advertise by having great loads of their productions driven through the streets, sometimes sending out immense piles of empty boxes.

The Governor of Colorado, in his inaugural message, recently delivered, recommends that all public lands be withheld from sale for a few years, or until their value can be fully determined.

The importation of potatoes from Great Britain, Portugal and Greece, as well as the United States, has been forbidden by the Swedish Government, in order to guard against the Colorado beetle.

A man in Indianapolis earns a livelihood by killing English sparrows and selling the plumage for the decoration of women's head-gear, etc. His weapon is a gun-cane, carrying a bullet not so large as a pea.

A national Episcopal Church congress is to be held in Boston next week. The object to be obtained is the full and free discussion of points relating to important moral, social and religious questions.

The water famine so long predicted in New York city, and scouted by its people as a roorback, has come upon them. The city has, as everybody who took the trouble to think about it foresaw, outgrown the Croton water supply.

One of the piers of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river near Leavenworth was the other day undermined by the current, and went down with a crash withouta note of warning, taking two long spans of the bridge with it.

A recent official statement shows that the British Museum, from its foundation, has had expended upon it up to March, 1875, over $18,000,000 in maintenance, and $5,350,000 in purchases; and in the seventy-one years ending with 1875 nearly 30,000,000 of people have visited it.

The phenomenon of flesh falling from a cloudless sky occurred in Gaston county, North Carolina, on the 28th of October. A microscopic examination indicates that the substance resembles the flesh of a cow, and one man who had the temerity to taste it, says the taste is similar to that of beef.

The receipts of grain at Philadelphia during the twenty-seven weeks ending October 21, 1875, were 10,640,995 bushels, or 9.9 per cent. of the whole shipments east. During the corresponding period this year the receipts were 21,365,090, or 17.6 per cent of the whole. The gain has been at the advantage of New York.

A memoral window has been erected in Westminster Abbey in reverential honor of William Cowper and George Herbert. This, however, was not done by Englishmen, but by an American journalist, George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. What American author's name has thus been adorned by the affection of English readers?

Beavers have made their appearance in large numbers in Cumberland and adjacent counties of Virginia, and along the tributaries of the Appomattox river. Many years ago beavers were very numerous in that section, but of recent years they have wholly disappeared. Their reappearance on their old feeding grounds causes much surprise.

Few persons are aware that veritable Egyptian mummies are ground up into paint. But in this country and in Europe mummies are used for this purpose—the asphaltum with which they are impregnated being of a quality superior to that which can be elsewhere obtained, and producing a peculiar brownish tint when made into paint, which is prized by distinguished artists both of this and other countries.

The Winans steam organ at Newport attracts considerable attention in musical circles, owing to its powerful and penetrating tones, which can be heard at a great distance. The wind being worked by steam power, a pressure stated to be three times as great as that of any organ in New York, is attained, and some novelties in its construction in other respects are pronounced a great improvement in organ building.

PERSONAL.

In the recent San Francisco centennial procession was a woman one hundred and ten years old, and her son of eighty.

The late double hanging at Kaufman, Texas, was quite a different affair from most of such exhibitions. The murderers were killed in seven minutes. One of them gave his body to a doctor for the sake of science.

John Morley says the very best thing he can think of as happening to a young man is, that he should have been educated at a day school in his own town; that he should have opportunities also of following the higher education in his own town, and that, at the earliest convenient time, he should be taught to earn his own living.

A second edition of Dickens' *Miss Flight* has appeared in Louisville. Annie Davis, thin, spare-made, raw-boned, keen-eyed, is a monomaniac on litigation. She has endeavored to employ every lawyer in the city, and has no less than eight actions on the case now pending. Her wrongs and her witnesses are all of the creation of her insane fancy, and the judges have humored her. She sits at clerks' desks drawing up affidavits and briefs, and, to vary the monotony, occasionally pops at a policeman. A commission has just found her a monomaniac on litigation, and, true to her foible, she has moved for a trial.

A recent European writer makes the curious statement that the real instigator of the French invasion of Mexico, and of the scheme to make that country a monarchy under the Emperor Maximilian, and of the Franco-German war, was the Empress Eugenie, who was prompted to this policy by her devotion to the Ultramontane cause and by the influence exercised over her by the Latin clergy of that class. The charge accords with probabilities, as the Empress was a shrewd and restless meddler in politics and was wholly against every shade of Liberalism. They seem to be using the ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, in exactly the same way at the present time to control the Spanish Government and undo all that had been done there in favor of Liberal principles.

Elder Nathaniel Tilden belonged to the wealthiest class of the early settlers of the old colony of Massachusetts. He came from Tenterden, near Crainbrook, Kent, England, with his wife Lydia and seven children and seven servants, and settled in Scituate, befor 1628. He was one of an old family, whose ancestry are traced back to the middle ages, and one of them, Sir Richard Tylden, was knighted for bravery by Richard of the Lion Heart. He had served with that King in his famous crusade against the Saracens. Among the descendents of Elder Nathaniel Tilden's daughters are found such men as the Laphams, Curtises, Ticknors, Cushings, Briggses, Stetsons and the gallant Commodore Prebel, and a host of other eminent men in the various professions of life.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they unqive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the purest extracts of Vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you wants good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want a fine form?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the bottle and cork. The fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seal, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

45 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Board of Managers.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Kahm, G. Follansbee, Robert Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Morison and Hutchinson's Genuine STAR SHIRTS

We will for the next 30 days offer our entire stock of "Star Shirts" at the prices that they have ever before been sold in this city. Please take note of the following numbers and prices, of which we have a full line of sizes:

Open Front Buttons.

ONE AND THREE-QUARTER INCH PLAIT.

Lot 63.....$1 40 each.
Lot 81.....1 63 each.
Lot 82, eyelets.....1 63 each.
Lot 92.....1 75 each.

SINGLE PLAIT.

Lot 280.....$1 62 each.

Open Back, Eyelets.

ONE AND THREE-QUARTER INCH PLAIT.

Lot 042.....$1 17 each.
Lot 062.....1 28 each.
Lot 082.....1 62 each.

SINGLE PLAIT.

Lot 0230.....$1 28 each.
Lot 0270.....1 50 each.
Lot 0280.....1 62 each.
Lot 0281, no cuff.....1 62 each.

Open Back, Eyelets.

SHIELD BOSOM.

Lot 76 C.....$1 63 each.
Lot 87 C.....1 28 each.
Lot 166 C.....1 62 each.
Lot 90 A.....1 62 each.

BOYS' SHIRTS

Open Front Buttons.

ONE INCH PLAIT.

Lot 19.....$1 00 each.

We have a few odd sizes in the following numbers, which we will close out at 90 cents each: Lot 32, 032, 52, 062 and 42. As these unusually low prices are made for 30 days only, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call early.

Best make of Unlaundried Shirts, Linen Bosom outside and inside, at $1 00 each.

Open on Saturday evening until 8:30 o'clock.

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,

FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Building, Philadelphia.

FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.

A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.

A. ROELOFFS, Proprietor.

THE HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION,

OFFICE: 721 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

G. H. HAZELTON, President.
J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

This Association has been formed for the purpose of making available to strangers during the Centennial year, at the least expense of time and money, the Hotel and Boarding-House accommodations of the City.

It is in co-operation with 43 Hotels and 1,500 Boarding Houses, having a capacity of 45,000 guests, and the number is increasing.

It has 20 city agencies connected with the central office by telegraph and can know at any hour of the day where vacancies exist in any part of the City.

It has at command, through the American District Telegraph Company, Messengers to show strangers to their lodgings.

It will furnish good accommodation from $1 50 to $2 00 per day; first class from $2 00 to $3 00 per day.

FMW

Centennial Visitors

will save time, money, trouble and risk by taking

ROOMS AND FIRST CLASS BOARD

for $1 to $1 50 a day, according to room, at the private residence of H. C. WHEELER,

649 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.

Free Bath, Spring Beds, Gas, and all home conveniences. Healthy location, convenient to exposition and all places of interest. Rooms with board engaged for visitors, free of charge, in all parts of city at $1 to $2 50 a day. FMW

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,

10,000 *Words and Meanings* not in *other Dictionaries*.

3,000 Engravings; 1,540 Pages Quarto. Price $12

FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.

"The Best Practical English Dictionary Extant.—*London Quarterly Review, October*, 1873.

The sales of Webster's Dictionaries are throughout the country in 1872 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries.

One family of children having Webster's Unabridged, and using it freely, and another nothaving it, the first will become much the most intelligent men and women. Ask your teacher or minister if it is not so, then buy the book and use, and urge its use, freely.

Published by
G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

At 12½c, best styles Tycoon Repps.
At 15c, latest styles Tycoon Repps.
At 18½c, latest novelties in Tycoon Repps.

All Worth 25c Per Yard!

At 8c, new and desirable Dress Goods.
At 10c, large assortment new Dress Goods.
At 12½c, new styles seasonable Goods.

All Much Under Value!!

At 18¾c, all the new shades in Colored Mohairs.
At 18¾c, special bargains in heavy Poplins.
At 20c, heavy Colored Poplins, extra value.

All Extra Good Value!!

At 20c, new styles French Plaids, good bargains.
At 20c, new all-wool Plaid Suitings.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped Suitings.

All Extra Good Bargains!!

At 25 and 28c, new styles and designs Brocades
At 30c, new colors and shadings in Brocades.
At 31c, new novelties in Brocades, all in

Sateen, Damassee & All-wool!

At 25 and 31c, latest shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 33c and 40c, winter shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 45c to $1 50, very fine Colored Cashmeres. The value on all of which is unrivaled.
At 25 and 31c, fine Black Cashmeres.
At 33 and 40c, rich Black Cashmeres.
At 45c to $3 50, extra fine Black Cashmeres. Unequaled anywhere in value.
At 75 and 80c, Black French Cashmeres.
At 62½ and 70c, fine Colored Cashmeres.

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED, KNOWING THEM TO SURPASS ANY PREVIOUS OFFERING IN CASHMERES.

At $1, assorted Brown Dress Silks.
At $1 25, all the new shades in Dress Silks.
At 85c to $3 50, superior Lyons Black Silks.

ALL BEING UNUSUAL GOOD BARGAINS.

NEW NOVELTIES

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

MONDAY, NOV. 6TH,

New Matalasse and Brocade

Black and Colored Dress Goods!

Great variety, from 25c up to $2 50 a yard.

Black and Colored

All - Wool Cashmeres!

Unparalelled Bargains, from 75 cts. up to Finest Goods.

Extra Good Bargains in

Black & Colored Cashmeres and Mohairs,

All qualities, from 25 cts. upwards.

**Finest Qual

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 9, 1876.

Banking business continued in light volume to-day. The demand for loans was moderate and the bankers report their funds generally pretty well employed. The rates on prime commercial paper rule steady at 6@8 per cent. Exchange is rather scarce, but no quotable premium of New York drafts is reported so far as we can learn. Reports were received from Oil City this morning of continued complications there. There is no authenticated case of a run on any of the banks; but a dispatch was received from Oil City that no oil would be sold except for currency, and that could not be obtained. Whether this indicates a condition of affairs that may result in worse complications cannot certainly be told; but the Oil City banks are reported to be in good shape and well prepared for any contingencies that are likely to arise. The banks of this city do not regard the matter as of any essential importance to them, as their connections with the banks in the oil regions are not such as to afford any opportunities of involving them in any complications. No news is reported in local securities except a quotation on Oil Creek Railroad 7's at 76½. The following are recent Eastern quotations on railway stocks and securities of this vicinity:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A V R R 7's	103½	104	E & P 1st 7s	72	....
A V R R 7's ex. 88	46	47	E & P 2d 7s	75	....
A V R R 7's ex. 86	47	48	E & P Conn stk	5	6
E & P stock	85¾	86	P & Conn 7's	103½	105
C & P consol s'f	110¾	111	P, F W & C	87	88
C & P 4th mtg	76	77	Ry stk	103¾	103¾
P R R stock	40¾	40¾	Do 1st mtg	120	120¾
P R R 1st m. bonds	107	....	Do 2d mtge	112	114
P R R 2d m. bonds	106	107	P R R gr'd r	107	....
P R R 3d m. bonds	101	....	P R R con 7's	102	....
Ont & Wes	8	8½	Do 7's	47	48
P, C & St. L 7's	81¾	....	West Penn 6s	75	77

—It is now expected that France will be able to resume specie payments a year sooner than originally planned. The date agreed upon for the resumption was the 1st of January, 1878. By that time the Government was to have repaid all but three hundred millions of the advances made by the Bank of France at the outbreak of the Franco-German war. But among other surprises of French finances has been the unexpected surplus of the revenue of 1876. This is so large that the stipulated reduction will be effected by the end of this year. By the middle of October the Government had paid one hundred and twelve millions of the one hundred and fifty millions to be reimbursed the bank in 1876, and the remainder will be forthcoming by the end of the year. This acceleration of specie payments, when the proper course has once been adopted, is not new in financial history. The Parliament of Great Britain enacted in 1819 that specie payment should be resumed in 1825. The resumption found itself accomplished in 1821.

—A very important point for those interested in the bullion market is disclosed by the San Francisco *Bulletin*. The express companies are in the habit of recording the shipments received from the silver mines as so much silver bullion. In fact these shipments contain a large proportion of gold. Examining the bullion receipts and making the necessary discrimination between gold and silver it shows that the relative proportion between gold and silver is the reverse of that reported. The actual receipts were 61¾, per cent. gold and 38¾ per cent. silver, and not, as returned by the express companies, 78½ per cent. silver and 21½ per cent gold.

—The following shows the highest and lowest prices quoted in the New York market for Government bonds since January 1; also the closing quotations on last Monday:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Monday.
1881's	124½	124½	117⅝
1867's	118⅜	116	116⅛
1865's, new	121	119⅝	118
1865's, old	120⅝	118⅝	118
1867, registered	116⅝	115⅝	115⅝
10-40's	113	112	113¼
New 5's	119	118	118¾
New 4½'s	110¾	109¾	109¾
10-40's	111¾	111	113¼
Currency 6's	129	128½	129½

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 18 Sixth street:

November 9, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
6's, '81, reg.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
6's, 1881	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5-20's, 1867	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
5-20's, 1868	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
10-40's	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
5's, registered	118½	118½	118½	118½
5's, coupon	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
4½'s, registered	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
4½'s, coupon	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	129½	129½	129½	129½
Central Pacific	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	19	19	19	19
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	58	58	58	58
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & Northwestern	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	59	58	58	58
St. Paul common	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Do. preferred	54¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Wabash, common	8	8	8	8
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	30	30
Union Pacific	37½	....	37½	....
Harlem	137	....	....	....
N. J. Central	93	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	13	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	13¾	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	100	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	40¾	40¾	215
Reading	....	....	....
United Cos. of N. J.	136½	137¼	....
Phila. Trade & Baltic	8¾	8¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	....
Allegheny Valley	10¼	....	....
Central Transportation	3¾	4	....
P. C. & St. L., in b.	81½	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Money active at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $387,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $168,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling steady at 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 109¼, with sales in the interim at 109¼. Carrying rates 1½@4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and steady. Railroad bonds steady. State securities dull. Stocks opened dull and firm, and during the first half hour advanced 1¾ per cent. for Wabash, ¾ for Western Union Telegraph, Michigan Central and New Jersey Central and ½ for Lake Shore and Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred. Otherwise there were no changes. At first board the whole market began to decline, and by noon had fallen from ¾ to 2¼ per cent., the latter Milwaukee and St. Paul common, preferred, falling 1¾, Michigan Central 2, Western Union Telegraph 1¾, Lake Shore ¼, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New Jersey Central 7¼ each. In the next half hour there was a recovery of from ¼ to ¾ per cent., the latter Michigan Central. Just after mid-day there was a further decline of from ¼ to ¾ per cent., and in the early part of the last hour the market fell from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Later there was an advance of from ¼ to 1 per cent. with the market strong for New Jersey Central, which closed at the lowest price of the day on reports in regard to the finances of that company. Transactions aggregated 165,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Western Union, 4,500 Northwestern preferred, 5,000 Lake Shore, 3,600 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,000 Wabash, 17,000 Michigan Central, 6,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 4,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	71¾	Rock Island	101
Quicksilver	16	Do. preferred	92
Do. preferred	25	Toledo & Wabash	7
Pacific Mail	24	Do. preferred	19
Adams Express	93	Ft. Wayne	102
Wells, Fargo & Co.	87	Terre Haute	6
American Express	38	Do. preferred	16
United States Ex.	49	Chicago & Alton	97
Mariposa	4¾	Do. preferred	97
Do. preferred	9¾	Ohio & Mississippi	8¾
New York Central	103¾	Delaware & Lack.	78¾
Erie	19¼	Atlantic & P. Tel.	11¾
Do. preferred	19¾	Indiana Central	3¾
Hudson River	37	Missouri Pacific	....
Do. preferred	122	Illinois Central	125
Michigan Central	92¾	Burl'n & Quincy	115
Lake Shore	58¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	13
Illinois Central	125	Union Pac. stock	59¼
Cleve. and Pitts.	90¾	Central Pac. bonds	110¾
Northwestern	36¾	Union Pac. bonds	109¾
Do. preferred	59¾	Dx. land grants	91
C., C. C. & I.	39	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
Del. & Lack.	93¾		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	117⅞	New 5's	113
5-20's, 1865, reg.	116¾	New 4½'s	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new	116¾	10-40's, reg.	113¾
5-20's, 1867	115¾	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1868	115¾	Currency 6's	124½
STATE SECURITIES.			
Tennessee, old	46	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, new	31	Missouri 6's	100
Virginia, new	31		

LONDON, November 9, 5 P. M.—There was $250,000 American coin withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for the United States. Consols 96⅛ for money and 96⅜ for account. The 5-20's of 1865, 109; 10-40's, 108; new 5's, 109; old 5's, 109; securities—New York Central 97; Erie 10; Illinois Central 92; Lake Shore ¼; Michigan Central 92; Atlantic & Great Western 25; Ohio & Mississippi 30; preferred 57; Erie 10; preferred 17.

PARIS, November 9.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 28,850,000 francs the past week. Rentes 106 francs 32½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 9.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Gold 110. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 527½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 9, 1876.

People began to make up their minds to-day that the staples of trade would be equally necessary whether Hayes or Tilden were elected, and trade moved along rather briskly in the usual channels. The accumulations of orders during the first half of the week counterbalanced the adverse influence of the weather and the still existing political excitement, and a fair trade in the leading branches of mercantile traffic was the result. Prices showed no material change and everything moved about as usual, except crude petroleum, which showed a depressed and panicky feeling.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,910	Apples, bbls	208
Corn, bus	632	Cheese, lbs	55
Barley, bus	900	Butter, pkgs	42
Rye, bus	400	Potatoes, bus	465
Oats, bus	1,500	Hay, bales	277

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was quiet but steady. Wheat is rather quiet, millers declaring themselves unable to pay the prices asked by countrymen. We quote choice red winter at ruling figures; amber do $1 35@1 38; white $1 33@1 35. Corn is quiet and rather weak. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow; 55@56c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Oats quiet at 38@39c for prime yellow; 36@37c for mixed; new car corn is in large supply and easy at 40@43c ₱ bushel. Oats are steady and unchanged. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is strong, and in fair demand at 70@72c. Barley is in liberal supply and rather weak for spring. We quote No. 2 at 90c for good to prime spring; prime fall at $1 00@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand with rather easy prices on some grades, but no quote alterations. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: White winter flour ₱ 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do ₱ 75 @7 00; prime red wheat flour ₱ 25@6 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour ₱ 50@7 75; white wheat ₱ 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@7 25; fancy St. Louis ₱ 50@9 00; choice patents ₱ 50@9 00; Graham flour ₱ 50@6 75; cornmeal 20c ₱ bushel; oatmeal ₱ 75 ₱ barrel; kegs ₱ 75c rye flour ₱ 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There is a dull and easy market, with the supply fully up to the demand. We quote baled on track at $13 00@14 00 ₱ ton for choice to $10 00@12 00 for No. 2. Sales from store are at $12 00@16 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $12 00@13 00; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@17 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; crooped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is an abundant supply and the market is easy and unchanged. We quote choice at $1 25@1 50 ₱ barrel; medium 75c@ $1 25.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BRAN—The supply is light with an active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 30 @1 75 per bushel for hay.

BROOM CORN—There is a moderately active at easy prices. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, according to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green and slightly damaged 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 35 per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Continues dull and depressed, with nothing but prime grades bringing full prices, and large offerings of the medium and poorer grades make prices weak. We quote prime to choice solid packed 16@18c; roll 18@20c; choice dairy rolls 20@22c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is offering quite freely with a moderate demand. We quote at $3 50@ 3 75 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—The market is fairly under liberal supplies, but quotations are unchanged, with the market rather quiet. We quote prime Septembers of factory at 12½@13c; good round lots; jobbing at 13¼@14c. New York Goshen rules at 13½@14c in round lots; 14½@ 15c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $8 00@ 9 00 ₱ barrel; $2 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The market is quiet and prices are easy and unchanged. We quote at $3 00@ 4 00 ₱ barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is dull and weak. We quote sun-dried apples nominal at 4@4½c ₱ lb for prime, and 6c for fancy; dried peaches 9@12c.

EGGS—The market is quiet and rather easy. We quote strictly fresh at 25@23c ₱ dozen; pickled stock at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ lb: domestic 20c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts are steady and unchanged at $5 50@3 75 ₱ bushel. Walnuts 50c ₱ bushel. Hickory nuts $1 50 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Are easy at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—There is very little doing and quotations are nominal. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@45c ₱ pair; dressed do 5@6c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 7@8c ₱ lb; under dressed 13@15c ₱ lb. Live ducks 70@80c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The market is dull and nothing is doing in car lots on track, on account of an equal absence of demand and offerings. Business from store is quiet with large stocks and the market easy. For strictly prime stock the nominal range is 90@95c ₱ bushel, as to quality; 70@75c for strictly prime; peachblows from store. Jersey sweets $3 50 @3 75 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16 @18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

BUSINESS continues light but a fair trade for the season was done to-day at unchanged rates. Receipts are light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 7c ₱ pound; short ribs 9½c; clear sides 10c.

CITY AND CURED MEATS—Hams were unchanged at 13c ₱ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 11c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 7½@8c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $5 50.

LARD—Demand slack and market easy. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 11¾c; 3-pail cadils 12c; 2-pail cadils 12¼c; 1-pail cadils 12½c; in 5-lb cadilis 13¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb tins 13¾c ₱ lb; in 1-lb tins 14c ₱ lb; in ½-lb tins 13¾c ₱ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11c.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote No. 1 at 65c ₱ gallon; current makes of extra at 62@63c. No. 1 at 72c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; winter, oil, white winter, 60@70c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, 7½@7¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

There is a moderate demand for staple groceries at steady prices as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10¼@10¾c
Prime Rio	22 c	Extra C	9¾@10c
Good Rio	20 c	Yellow C	9½@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Cut Loaf	12 c
Java	30 c	Crushed	11¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in papers	26 @27 c	Granulated	11¾c
81 grades do. bulk	25@25½c	*Molasses.*	
Rio, in bulk	25¼@25½c	Str'y cr. N. O.	58@60c
Java, in papers	31 c	Prime	55@58c
Java, in bulk	30¼@30½c	Choice	50@52c
Teas.		Choice, new crop	
Young Hyson	25@70 c	N. O	48@ c
Gunpowder	30@70 c	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@60 c	Ex. white drips	61@65c
Japan	25@50 c	Superior do	55c
Oolong	25@60 c	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Sonchong	28@ 70	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 20
Rice.		A. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6½@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 25
Patna	7 @8 c	Dodd do	5 00
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. X. Y. City, ₱ box	2 75
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	7c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₱ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9@c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@10¼c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5½c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ¼ pkgs	6½c
Alspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@19c
Sugars.			
Standard A	10¾@11 c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	27 00	Round herring	$6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick. hf bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
No. 2 medium	10 00	L'ge Georges cod-	
No. 3	11 00	fish	6
Medium Georges	5½	Medium Georges	5½
Halibut, ₱ lb	12½	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
No. 1 Herring, hf bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ bx	25
Lake Trout, do	5 50	Scaled herring do	20

FOREIGN FRUITS—Is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $2 40; London layers, new, $2 25; Valentias, new, 11c ₱ lb; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@9½c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron peels 22c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 25c; do Ivica 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Bologna sausages 10c. Palermo, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred; Messina $7 50 ₱ box.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 00; marrowfat do $1 75@2 00; tomatoes do $1 25; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 90; peaches, ₱ cans over 2 lbs, 40c; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

November 9.—The market was strong to-day and with slight fluctuations crude advanced about 5c from the opening figures. Refined was not practically altered from its former lifeless condition.

CRUDE—The market opened this morning at 8½c, dropped back to 8½ early in the day and has gradually advanced until the present time, when 9¾@9¾c is bid, with buyers more plenty than sellers. Credit has ruled at United prices: Union 10@12½ cents less. In Shipment but little is doing at a slight advance above Conduit and United prices. Well rates are the same as United with some lines, while others are paying little less. The receipts of the Columbia Conduit Company during October were 75,352 barrels; the deliveries for the same period were 91,395 barrels.

REFINED—Showed no material change from the former condition of stagnation. Refiners will not accede from their full prices of 22c for Eastern deliveries, and while one or two lots have been sold for export at the figure, the trade generally refuse to buy, except at a concession. The Continental markets have advanced sharply. We quote round lots of five hundred and thousand barrels nominally at 22c; car lot to the home trade at 22¾@23c. Sundry small lots, irregular deliveries are quoted at 23½@23½c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet and unchanged at $1 20 for city; $1 05 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, November 9, closing.—There is no important change. Refiners hold off, but there is no urgency to sell. The asking rates are: Crude 115c in bulk and 115c in barrels; refined 22c in barrels and 20c in cases; city naptha 15c in shipping order; refined in bonds is quoted at 20c at Philadelphia, and nominally 20c at Baltimore.

PARKER, HASLETT & CO.—Market weak with certificates offered at $1 10¼; very little doing in shipment at $1 12½.

OIL CITY, November 9.—Market unsettled; sellers will only sell for currency, which is scarce, making transactions light; 6¾@7c is old for United. Immediate shipment not quotable.

ROUSEVILLE, November 9.—Market quiet with nothing doing; crude at August $3 00.

TITUSVILLE, November 9.—There has been no market for the last three days.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 9.—Petroleum firm; crude 11¾c; refined 20c; cases 30c; naptha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 10c; refined 22c.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—Refined petroleum 1s6d; spirits 9d.

ANTWERP, November 9.—Refined petroleum 32 francs.

CLEVELAND, November 9.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	1,900
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	552

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 15@1 16 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 25c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 23c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 8c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 24c.

BAKERS' POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $25 00; 25 ₱ kegs 6c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BEDDING—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	6@ 5	5 inches wide	54
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	2 00
No. 3 hurl	2 25
No. 4 hurl	2 35
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 00
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	3 75
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Ballroad (extra heavy)	2 25@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 25

HIDES AND LEATHER—Are rather more active. We note a good advance in red sole leather, and the market both here and in the East continues firm, with an upward tendency under the influence of large exportations from the seaboard recently. Hides are also somewhat higher, with the market firm at the advanced figures. Quotations are as follows:

Leather	
Oak sole, country ₱ lb	30@ 31
Oak sole, city	30@ 32
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	27@ 29
Red sole, Ormoco	25@ 28
Red sole, good dgt	24@ 26
Oak, rough	24@ 28
Harness, city oak	34@ 37
Harness, country oak	30@ 34
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot	12 00@17 00
Fair skirting ₱	37@ 40
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	54 00@66 00
Bell leather ₱ lb	35@ 40
Finished calf	90@$1 25
Finished upper, ₱ foot	18@ 20
Finished kips ₱ lb	50@ 90
Hides.	
Green salted cows	6¾@ 7¼
Green salted steers, light	7¾@ 8¼
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @ 9½
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5¾
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

HERB—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; mineral 35c; lard oil, second light, 150 degrees fire test, 30c; carbon, 10 degrees fire test, extra engine (water color), 30c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 30c; West Virginia, 25 degrees, straight run, 22c; West Virginia, 25c; natural fluctuating, 28 degrees gravity, 20@22c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; resilium (prepared), $4 00; linseed, boiled, 85c; raw, 83@ 85c; axle grease, ₱ gross, $12 00; roll the mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter strained oil for coal oil, for burning, 80@82c; straits oil, for tanners, 50@55c.

ROSIN—The market is firm. We quote cotton mixed 2½@2¾c ₱ lb; and woolen 3c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SAPONIFIER—Is in good demand. We quote oil, cases of 5 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote jobbing prices at $1 20 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 50 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy; Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 ₱ s, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $1 00 ₱ bbl.

WOOL WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 25
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
Double washboards, ₱ dozen	3 00@3 25
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 75
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₱ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@ 42c; 35 inches wide, 7c@8 50; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ₱ lb; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (4 bbl), $20 00@ 40 00 ₱ 1,000; do (2 bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocery bags (1 ₱), $1 80@1 90; 2 lbs do, $2 70; 5 lbs do, $3 70; 10 lbs do, $5 00; 16 lbs do, $6 50; 20 lbs do, $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 9, 1876.

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. and other leading commission merchants report the market to-day as follows:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 ₱s	$5 00@5 25
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ₱s	4 75@5 00
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ₱s	4 00@4 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ₱s	3 50@3 75
Common, 900 to 1,000 ₱s	3 00@3 25
Bulls, stags and cows	2 25@3 00
Stockers	2 50@3 00
Texans, 800 to 1,200 ₱s	3 00@3 50

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$5 00@5 30
Best light Yorkers	5 30@5 40
Common Yorkers	5 20@5 30
Roughs	4 75@5 00

SHEEP.

Extra, 95 to 100 ₱s	$4 50@4 75
Good, 85 to 90 ₱s	3 75@4 25
Fair, 75 to 80 ₱s	3 25@3 75
Common, 70 to 75 ₱s	2 75@3 00
Lambs	4 00@5 00

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 9.—Beeves—Receipts 5,200 for the week, making 26,000 for three days against 4,246 for the same time last week. Scarcely enough offered to call out buyers; trade dull and limited but feeling firmer; prices further advanced 25c; ordinary to prime steers sold at $6 00@10 00; a few extras and fancy steers sold at $10 25@10 50.

Sheep—Receipts 5,370 head, making 11,970 head for three days against 12,500 head for the same time last week. Sheep firmer and more active at unchanged prices; Lambs are lighter and scarce; common to prime sheep at 4 00@5 50; common to prime lambs @5 25@ 6 75; mixed lots good sheep and lambs @ 5 00@ 5 75.

Swine—Receipts 1,700 head, making 7,900 head for three days against 12,670 head for same last week. Market firmer with an advance of 50c on good to prime hogs, of which 2 car loads sold at $5 87½ and $7 00 respectively.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Hogs steady; common $4 70@5 05; fair to good light $5 10@5 65; packing grades $5 55@5 70; extra butchers' $5 75 @5 85.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Hogs steady and in good demand; common $5 10@5 40; fair to good light $5 50@5 65; packing grades $5 55@ 5 70.

BUFFALO, November 9.—Cattle—Receipts 31 head; total for the week 3,202 head. No sales, no offerings; demand about supplied.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 400 head; total for the week 13,600 head. Market quiet; sales 7 cars; prices without material change.

Hogs—Receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 12,200 head. Market active and offering readily disposed of; 1 orkers $6 25; heavy $5 25@6 35. Yards free of stock.

CHICAGO, November 9.—Cattle—Receipts 4,300 head. Shipments 2,600 head. Market dull and unsettled; no quotable change in the offers and fair steers $2 55@4 12½; steers, $3 50@3 67½.

Hogs—Receipts 16,000 head. Shipments 18,000 head. Market active, firm and higher; heavy and light packing $5 50@5 90; good to choice smooth shipping $5 80@6 15.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head. Good demand and firm for best; others weak and unsettled.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, November 9.—Flour quiet and weak; Minnesota at $5 25@7 00. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 07¼ cash $1 08¾ December; $1 10 January; No. 3, 97¼@ 98c; rejected 88c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 42¾c cash; 42¾c December; rejected 42c. Oats active and firm; 31½@32c cash; 33¾c December. Rye quiet at 56c. Barley higher; 79c cash. Pork steady and firm; $16 00 cash; $16 42½ November; $16 40 December and the year. Lard dull; 9.80c cash; 9.94c November; 9.47½@9.50c the year. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 08.

Later—Closing.—Wheat was $1 08¾ December; $1 09¾ January. Corn higher; 42¾c cash; 43c December. Oats 31½@32c cash. Pork easier; $15 25@15 40 the year. Lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Flour only in limited demand

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 9, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	—WIND.— Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.952	39	90.5	W.	4	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.982	40	91	W.	8	Lt. rain
9 P. M.	30.022	38	90.5	W.	0	Lt. rain

Mean barometer....29.914 Highest thermom. 40
Mean thermom.....38.7 Lowest thermom.. 37.5

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
November 9, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 49; clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 37; S. E.; clear.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 40; smoky.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 40; S.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 37; clear.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 42; clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 43; clear.
Louisville—Ther. 49; clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 45; N. E.; clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 38; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 47; clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 38; W.; light rain.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 45; S.; cloudy.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 43; N. W.; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 62; S. E.; cloudy.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 63; N. W.; clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 44; E.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 56; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 44; S.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 62; clear.
Virginia City, Montana—Ther. 39; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 44; N. clear.

A Sore Throat,
or a distressing cough, is speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWF

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Female College opens November 20th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music opens November 20th. Sixty full lessons for $18. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax

has been engaged to deliver his celebrated "Lincoln" lecture, on the evening of November 20th, in Allegheny.

Died of His Injuries.

James Collins, a puddler at the Allegheny mill of Lesley, Graff & Phillips, who was run over Wednesday night by a shifting engine, died of his injuries yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Probably Fatal Accident.

A man, named Foley, residing at Grove station, Twenty-third ward, jumped from the through express on the Connellsville Railroad, Monday night, a short distance this side of Hazlewood station, and alighting on his head between the tracks, was rendered insensible. Here he was shortly afterward found, with a severe gash on the side of his head. He was carried to the drug store of Dr. C. Evans, at the corner of Hazlewood and Second avenues, where his injuries were properly attended to, after which he was taken to his home. He jumped in a very dangerous place, and his escape from instant death seems most miraculous. As it is his life hangs by a thread.

Credit to the Police.

The admirable police arrangements made by Mayor McCarthy and Chief of Police Hartzell on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, deserve the highest commendation. The solid mass of anxious, excited men of all parties surging around the various newspaper offices, the cheers of half-crazed partisans, the bitter retorts and the general tumult threatened at every moment to result in riot. But the civic Boys in Blue, with the Mayor and the Chief at their head, were ubiquitous, and with rare coolness kept the peace within the bounds of enthusiastic order. A riot could only have resulted in bloodshed and a harvest for the innumerable swarm of thieves that infested the throng.

The Appealed Murder Cases.

Chief Justic Agnew, of the Supreme Court, announced yesterday that there were two murder cases on the Allegheny county list, in which there had been no motion to advance for early argument. Notice was given that the court was ready to advance these cases at any time, and that if they are allowed to go over for another year, it will not be its fault. It will be understood that sentence of death cannot be executed until the cases are passed upon by the Supreme Court, and that failure to present them at this term, which closes this month, will possibly delay them another year. The cases are Warren's and Myers', both convicted of murder of the first degree, and sentenced to death.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

Birmingham Fire Insurance Company vs. Kroegher; error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Marshall for plaintiff in error, and Hampton contra.

Cunn and wife vs. McKee *et al.*; error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Slagle for plaintiff in error, and M. W. Acheson contra.

Mary Young's appeal; *certiorari* to the Orphans' Court. Argued by Young for appellant, and Slagle contra.

Kelley vs. The School Directors of Wilkins township; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 1. Argued by A. N. Sutton for plaintiff in error, and by Hampton contra. Writ quashed.

Commonwealth ex rel. C. Magee vs. Wm. C. McCarthy; *certiorari* to the Common Pleas Court No. 3. Argued by J. K. Bailey, Guthrie and J. K. P. Duff for plaintiff in error, and Hamilton, Acheson and Shiras contra. This case involves the legality of the election of Wm. C. McCarthy as Mayor, the points of which have been fully reported.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

THE FIFE PERJURY CASE.

The case of R. H. Fife, Sheriff of Allegheny county, charged with perjury on oath of Paul Carron, was called for trial. The prosecutor was represented by private counsel, Messrs. W. D. Moore, Blakely and Bigham, while Messrs. R. B. Carnahan and Thomas M. Marshall appeared for the defense.

A jury having been obtained, the District Attorney stated to the Court that the prosecutor had engaged able counsel who had taken charge of the case and investigated it. This being the fact he thought it proper that he should surrender the case of the prosecution into their hands, and the Court thought he was justified in so doing. Mr. Moore then stated that the private counsel had carefully examined all the questions in the case, that they were willing to assume whatever responsibility was connected with it, and he thought it was simply just that he should say, before the trial commenced, that witnesses could not be obtained to substantiate the charges, and that it was impossible to support them. Mr. Blakeley concurred in the statement of Mr. Moore.

The Court asked to see the indictment and the same was handed up and examined, whereupon the Court ordered the jury to be sworn and the trial to proceed. Mr. Moore, for the prosecution, arose and repeated his statement to the jury. The judge followed with his charge, in which he carefully explained the nature of the allegations made and the circumstances under which they were about to be submitted to the jury. The defendant was indicted for perjury in having taken the oath of office as Sheriff of Allegheny county, that he had not paid or promised to pay anything, or promised appointments to any person in consideration for his vote or other aid in procuring his election, whereas, in fact, he did pay money to some, promised to pay to others, and gave promise of appointment to a third class for this consideration. If there were some five or six counts in the indictment, several of which were very general and it was questionable whether they would stand, while others contained allegations about a mere promise, concerning which it was doubtful whether there was any violation of the Constitution at all. The prosecution was unable to make out the case, it was very proper that the counsel after having investigated the charges and found them groundless, should so state in court. This had been done, and it remained for the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. In no event, however, should the county be made pay the costs. The prosecutor had made charges which he had found himself unable to prove, and it was altogether proper that he should be made pay the costs.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box, and imposed the costs on the prosecutor.

OFFICER FALBUSH ACQUITTED.

Fred. Falbush, a tipstaff of the Quarter Sessions, was tried for false pretense. The offense alleged against him was that for serving processes on parties to appear before the Grand Jury, he collected costs from the county, after he had been paid by the parties served, the law being that only in the event of the failure of the private party to pay them can he collect from the county. The defendant on the trial admitted that these costs had been paid twice, but based his defense on the matter of intent altogether, it appearing that Mr. Timmony had had the costs taxed in the absence of Falbush, being ignorant of the state of facts, and that Mr. Falbush refunded the amount collected, which was some sixteen dollars, as soon as his attention was called to the mistake. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and put the costs on the county.

Patrick Morrow was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Anna Gaffrey was the prosecutrix. The costs were equally divided.

William Fahrenbach was acquitted of a charge of aggravated assault and battery. Catherine Calligan was the prosecutrix. The costs were evenly divided.

James Barr was tried for extortion and the jury are out.

John Hopt was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

Robert McBratney is on trial on a charge of perjury.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—The Water Extension Measure—The Salary Ordinance, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last night. Following is a summary of the proceedings:

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at 7:40 P. M., President Patterson in the chair.

The usual routine business, consisting of the offering of petitions, committee reports, etc., was transacted, when the Council got down to work as follows:

The ordinance for the giving of ten years' time to the property holders on McClure avenue to pay for the improvement of the avenue was recommitted for amendment and correction.

The ordinance for the diminution of official salaries was laid over on second reading, as it was apparent there were not enough members favorable present to pass it. Mr. Sweeny moved to exempt the policemen and firemen from the proposed reduction, but his motion was lost.

The ordinance for the grading of Grant street was passed; as also one for the construction of a sewer on Lindsay alley.

Mr. Callery called up an ordinance for the laying of a thirty-inch water main on North avenue.

Messrs. Voegtly, Cochran and Eberhart opposed the ordinance, urging economical reasons, contending that an additional twenty-inch pipe would suffice. The ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Callery next called up the ordinance for the extension of water privileges to Observatory Hill.

After some discussion Mr. Callery moved to refer the matter to the Water Committee in conjunction with the Superintendent of Water Works and City Engineer, they to report at next meeting the cost of distributing mains and the revenue likely to be derived from the district.

The ordinance reads as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Committee on Water be authorized to purchase the necessary ground at the head of Arch street and the erection thereon of an engine house; also to purchase the necessary grounds on Observatory Hill for the erection thereon of a water tank.

SECTION 2. That the committee be authorized to advertise for proposals for the erection of a steam pump, of a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, including all machinery and the service mains to the tank, together with the necessary foundations, &c., and let the contract to the lowest and best bidder or bidders.

SECTION 3. That the committee be authorized to advertise for proposals, and let the contract for the erection of the necessary buildings, at the head of Arch street, together with an iron tank of a capacity of 600,000 gallons, to be erected on Observatory Hill, with the necessary foundations, &c.

The cost of the work is estimated.

Messrs. Callery and Kreiling were appointed a conference committee to confer with Common Council relative to the resolution suspending the enforcement of the ordinance requiring a license in cases of balls, etc., Common Council having refused to concur.

Mr. Eberhardt offered a resolution that the Howard street wall Investigation Committee be empowered to continue their work and examine the city's portion of the wall. Passed.

Common Council business was next taken up and generally concluded in.

Mr. McKelvy offered a resolution directing the Ordinance Committee to report an ordinance amending an ordinance fixing a license fee for entertainments, balls, etc., so that it might not be applied to such as are given for the benefit of churches, etc. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at eight o'clock P. M., President Golden in the chair.

On the call of the wards by the Chair, petitions and other papers were presented and referred to the proper committees as follows: Petition of Mrs. C. Lecky for relief from assessment for improvement of McClure avenue, and for payment for stone on a lot, a portion of which was taken for the said avenue; remonstrance of property holders against a pipe sewer on Craig street; resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to prepare plans for the erection of a new engine house for the Freindship Engine Company, in the Second ward; petition of citizens asking for the erection of said engine house; petition for vacation of Henry street; resolution authorizing the erection of two gas posts and lamps; petition of Lewis Stuckrath and Peter Kennedy for reduction in the rent of store-rooms in the Market house.

The Market Committee reported the receipts for September and October, showing a total of $4,282 35.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose presented their report, which was received. A resolution accompanied the report, providing for the purchase of a new second class engine to take the place of the Grant steamer, which is worn out, and authorizing the sale of the old steamer. The resolutions were adopted.

The report of the Street Committee was presented and accepted.

The following bills, passed in Select Council, were taken up: Ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Darrah street from Robinson street to the Allegheny river. Passed. Ordinance repealing a portion of an ordinance passed April, 1873, entitled "An ordinance relative to making openings in street pavements," and providing that the paving required shall be done by the party procuring the permit. Passed. Resolution authorizing the Street Committee to grant permission to property owners on Refuge street, from Kerr to Superior street, to grade and pave said street. Referred back to the Street Committee with instructions to prepare a new resolution providing that the City Engineer shall supervise the work. Ordinance fixing the time for making appropriations in the month of April of each year. Passed. An ordinance fixing the second Thursday of April next, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., and biennially thereafter, as the time for electing city officers. The time of election at present is in February, and the change is demanded by the fact that the time of the organization of Councils has been changed to the first Monday of April. The ordinance was lost—12 ayes to 13 nays.

On the report of viewers on city line sewer, approved in Select Council, Common Council non-concurred.

A resolution, adopted in Select Council, requesting the Mayor to suspend the enforcement of the ordinance for licensing balls and festivals, was taken up and on a motion to concur an animated discussion took place.

Mr. McGuire said the passage of the resolution was uncalled for, as the Mayor was always willing to grant permission for any ball or festival within the bounds of decency. He thought the proper thing to do was to repeal the ordinance itself, because it was an infringement on the rights of the people. Not long since a ball was given by the German Turners for the benefit of one of their members who had his leg broken, and fifteen of the persons participating in the ball were arrested and confined in the lock-up.

A member stated that the arrests were not made under the ordinance, but for disorderly conduct. The parties arrested were drunk and got into a fight.

Mr. Beadell said the ordinance should be repealed. His experience with the Mayor was that in trying to obtain his permission for a ball was anything but gratifying to himself or those in whose behalf he had made the request. The last time he had sought the Mayor's permission for a ball his official had demanded a license fee of $30.

After some further talk of a like tenor the motion to concur was lost. Select Council non-concurred in this action, and asked for a committee of conference. Messrs. McGuire, Shoals and Beadell were appointed on said committee.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution requesting him to detail a policeman to watch the City Building was sustained.

Mr. Long offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose to locate the extra hose carriage at the Grant Engine House at the corner of Rebecca street and Ridge avenue, Fifth ward, which was referred.

Mr. Neely called up an ordinance relating to cleaning privies, cesspools, &c., and fixing the price for permits, which was lost at last meeting. The action of Council defeating the bill was reconsidered, and it again failed to pass—ayes, 7; noes, 16.

The conference committee on the resolution requesting the Mayor to suspend the enforcement of the ordinance relative to balls, &c., reported that they had agreed to request the Mayor to refrain from enforcing the ordinance in cases when balls are given by respectable persons. Adopted. Adjourned.

The Zug Mill Relief Fund.

Mr. Joseph Laurent, Treasurer, reports the following additional contributions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion of Zug's mill. Previously reported, $7,820, 52: Bellefield Presbyterian Church, $48 10; Christian Church, Beary's run, $12 18; Jas. Irwin & Co., $50; Police force of Pittsburgh, $122 50; Jacob Veepestin, collector, $6 50. Total, $8,054 80.

Another grand concert and gymnastic exhibition by the combined societies of this city and vicinity, for the benefit of the Zug's mill explosion sufferers will be given at the Academy of Music, this evening. The Frohsin, Harmonie, Eintracht, German Liederkranz, Birmingham Turners and Allegheny Gymnastic Club have volunteered for the occasion and will be assisted by Miss Henne, Mrs. Loeffler, Messrs. L. J. Brecht and Paul Sylla. A programme of rare excellence has been prepared. The hall has been tendered free of charge, the Great Western Band has volunteered, and quite a large sum will no doubt be realized.

Charles Street Improvement.

We referred some few days ago to the satisfactory and substantial manner of the grading and paving of this Allegheny thoroughfare by the contractor, Mr. James Orr, and what we said at that time, has been fully indorsed by the Street Committee, who have made a thorough inspection of the work in detail. The improvement amounts to nearly $90,000, and although we know little of Mr. Orr, yet we consider that some such examination ought to be made, whereby a faithful contractor should secure his money upon the completion of his contract, (especially when he has given the city an honest and substantial job) and not be compelled to await the tedious mode of collecting by assessments. The committee were unanimous in their opinion that this is as fine a job of paving and grading as any that has been done for the city for a long time.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Tabulating the Official Figures.

In room No. 1 of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Judges Sterrett, Collier and White met, at noon yesterday, for the purpose of opening the returns of the election held in Allegheny county, on Tuesday last, and tabulating the official figures.

Judge Sterrett announced that his brother judges desired him to give notice that the same order and decorum would be observed which governed the court in the discharge of its other duties; that the space inside the bar would be reserved exclusively for the use of the assistants to the court and the reporters of the press, while the seats outside the bar could be occupied by spectators. The Court then announced the appointment of the following assistants:

Jacob A. Keating, John A. Sargent, A. C. Duncan, Wm. M. Claney, W. C. Gilmore, George R. Stewart, Arthur Fitzpatrick, Thomas J. Irwin, John Fullwood and John O. Petty.

These gentlemen having been duly sworn by Judge Sterrett, to perform their duties with fidelity, the work of opening the returns commenced, beginning with the first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and proceeding regularly down the list. Each judge, in turn, announced the votes of a district and the assistants put down the figures. Fair progress was made, the Twenty-third ward having been reached before adjournment in the evening. Nearly all the returns were in good shape, but in two or three instances there was some bungling, which was corrected on an examination of the tally papers. Owing to the large number of electors, greater time is required for this work than at ordinary elections. In a few instances, two or three of the electors were "scratched," which variations have to be carefully noted. There was also some "stonfoldery" in voting for persons not regularly in nomination, and these votes have also to be placed on record, at no inconsiderable trouble and loss of time.

The court will meet this morning, at nine o'clock, and proceed with the work. It is hardly probable that they will get through to-day.

As the Second and Third Assembly districts are included in the wards already called, the official footings have been made on these, and are as follows:

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Frazer, Rep.	2,719
Flinn, Rep.	2,680
Buffum, Dem.	2,626
Ilmoid, Dem.	2,678

Average Republican majority, 649.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Zern, Dem.	1,454
Taylor, Ind. Rep.	1,184
Democratic majority	270

In 1874 Mr. Zern's majority in this district was 809.

The official count will not change materially the approximate results already published.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall—"Evadne".

It is a pity that the excitements of the week should result in so many of our theater-goers losing the rare dramatic treat afforded them of seeing Miss Mary Anderson in the standard characters which she is presenting at Library Hall. The advent to the stage of an actress combining so much beauty and talent is an event which should not be passed by with neglect. Miss Anderson is a young actress who has evidently brought the finest talents to the severest and most earnest study. Her success is remarkable; but when it is added and increased by greater experience and more thorough training, she bids fair to attain a position in the front rank of the great actresses of this country.

Last evening the play was "Evadne" was performed, with Miss Anderson in the title *role*. Her performance in this part was marked by the finest taste and dignity, rising at times into a power that was impressive in the highest degree. She attained the highest level of acting in the last act, her performance in the scene with Aspatia and the lyrical and pathetic passages so thoroughly carry away all hearers. Miss Anderson's personal beauty is a great aid to her talent, for she bears a comparatively insignificant value compared with the power of absorption and magnificent abilities of elocution and acting which she displayed particularly in the closing scene.

The support was good in the main. Mr. Whiting as *Colonna* appeared to the best advantage, and made a decided success. Mr. Pemberton's *Cleanthis* was faultless, although in some of the scenes it might have been improved upon. Miss Vader did not have a very important part in the character of *Athenais*, but performed very well up to what little she had to do. Mr. Kennedy as the *King* was a little below mediocrity, while Mr. Waverly as the villain *Ludovico* used his opportunities so as to make his performance thoroughly insufferable.

To-night the play of "Ingomar" will be given for Miss Anderson's benefit, with the fair *Parthenia* as *Parthenia*. Her rendering of this character is universally conceded to be a very beautiful and finished performance, and we hope to see an audience there worthy of the play and the actress.

Miss Katie Putnam and her comedy company begin an engagement at this theater next Monday evening. She made a decided hit during her recent visit to New York city. The *Sun* said of her: A dramatic version of "The Old Curiosity Shop" is played at Tony Pastor's theater this week, and serves especially to exhibit the versatility, vivacity, and general histrionic ability of Miss Katie Putnam, an actress, after the general manner of Lotta; that is, she does the same line of business, and does it very well. She has all the accomplishments deemed necessary for the impersonation of such characters as the *Marchioness*; that is to say, she sings, and plays on the banjo, and dances, and shows much agility. She manifests, however, something more than all this, namely, skill and judgment in acting, and sufficient imagination to make it possible for her to surrender her own identity to that of the personage she represents. Her general performance of this dual part is fresh and winning, and calls forth much applause nightly. She is finely assisted by her company as a whole. *Quilp* is admirably represented by Mr. E. Coleman, who some years ago made a reputation by his clever impersonation of this eccentric character. Mr. O. W. Wren as *Dick Swiveller*, Mr. C. T. Nichols as *Sampson Brass*, Mrs. Sylvester Post as *Sally Brass*, and several other members of the cast, are fortunate in receiving the especial approbation of their auditors.

Academy of Music.

There will be a concert and gymnastic entertainment at the Academy of Music this evening, in which a number of our leading German societies and musicians will participate, for the benefit of the Zug's mill sufferers. A very long programme, embracing vocal and instrumental selections with gymnastic exhibitions, will furnish an excellent entertainment. There should be no vacant seats.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Sothern had another large audience last evening, when he gave his inimitable performance of *Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin." His support was the best, perhaps, ever given him in Pittsburgh. Mr. Gotthold's *Asa Trenchard* is the best performance of that character ever given, according to Mr. Sothern, and that gentleman knows whereof he speaks. Miss Dietz, Miss Storrs, Mr. Burnett and the company generally acted well their parts, and received full recognition therefor.

This evening, for his benefit, Mr. Sothern's latest success, "A Hornet's Nest, in Three Buzzes and a Stinger," will be given, after careful rehearsal. The Boston *Globe* commented as follows on the play, on its first representation there, that city:

If a houseful of smiling faces, if the music of clapping palms and laughing voices be a satisfaction to an actor, and if he account them to himself as evidences of success, then Mr. Sothern must be satisfied that he achieved a success last evening, for these outward symbols were abundant and constant at the first performance of "A Hornet's Nest, in Three Buzzes and a Stinger," at the Globe Theater. The comedy, we are told, was written expressly for Mr. Sothern by H. J. Byron, author of "Our Boys" indeed, we did not need to be told so, for the play is Byronic in its arrangement, and still more so in the array of witty sayings and clever puns, scattered lavishly, like verbal fireworks, through the text. Neither do we need to be told that Mr. Sothern has in a great measure rewritten and largely amended the play since it came from the author's pen, for we recognize the same deft handiwork which has built up Dundreary from a commonplace low comedy part to the artistic and consistent creation which has won world-wide fame by his presentation—in the elaboration of the character of *Sidney Spoonbill*, Mr. Sothern knows precisely the sort of character suited to him, and he has made it just that character—eccentric, incongruous at first glance, but fascinating throughout, and in its development seen to be harmonious and well rounded. It gives us glimpses of *Dundreary*, *Colonel John White* and of *David Garrick*, yet is different from all, and possesses an individuality and vitality all its own. That its impersonation should be perfect, in Mr. Sothern's hands, was to be expected; that not only this, but the other parts, almost without exception, should prove a joyful surprise, was too much to hope. That the general effect was delightful, and that the audience expressed its heartiest satisfaction, must attest the success of most of the people on the stage.

The North Carolinians.

This favorite company of colored artists have returned to our city, contemplating to give a series of genuine enjoyable entertainments. They are artists, actors as well as vocalists. Their clever make up in characters, their happy renditions of songs and true personation of plantation sketches, are the special features of their performances.

Pittsburgh Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Pittsburgh will meet in the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, December 5th, at ten A. M., and in the evening the lastallation services of Rev. D. K. Nesbit, pastor of the church, will take place. Dr. Wilson, Dr. Scovel and Rev. Mr. Humphreys will deliver the sermons, and it is expected there will be a full representation of Presbyters. Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of the members of the Presbytery.

BEWARE of petty pickpockets.

A BIG BONAZNA OF BOTY.

The Capture of a Sneak-Thief leads to the Recovery of a Large Amount of Stolen Goods—A List of the Articles, &c., &c.

Detectives McGovern and Demsel effected the arrest yesterday, of a bonamed Owen McNulty on the charge of larceny, and the capture led to very important results.

Last Friday night, it appears, the prisoner called at a saloon in the Diamond, and asked to be provided with lodging for the night. He said he lived in Lawrenceville, but the last car had gone, and it was so far to walk home. He had no money to pay for a room, but he had a ring which he would sell for four dollars. The bar tender said that was too much for the ring, but agreed to give two for it. To this the young fellow assented and went up stairs to bed, the barkeeper retaining the article of jewelry. That night a number of small articles were stolen from different rooms in the house, but suspicion was not directed to the guilty party. The bartender thinking the ring was a piece of very cheap jewelry, took it to a jeweler to ascertain its value, and was astonished to learn that the setting was a diamond worth about $75. This fact was communicated to the police and the arrest of McNulty quickly followed.

The detectives found that the stolen ring belonged to Mrs. George Marshey, who lost a considerable sum in silver, averaging sixty ounces to the ton. The lead is also worked at a great profit, being put into pigs to supply the whole South African coast. Iron and coal are mined in sufficient quantities on the eastern borders of the State toward the coast. Plumbago has also been discovered. In fact, in mineral wealth it is one of the richest countries in the world.

The country, Mr. Rubesaid, was settled by the Dutch some thirty years ago, who emigrated from Cape Colony and Natal, which were held by the English, whom they hated. They brought the ground from the natives, purchasing individual farms and giving arms, ammunition, blankets, calico, etc., in exchange. When the settlement had increased sufficiently to require a police protection, a government was formed, and the rest of the land was purchased from the natives by treaty, the original occupants retiring to a reservation. He added, regarding the people:

"They are a very fine race of men; tall, straight, symmetrical and well proportioned, like the best specimens of American Indians, with delicate, regular features, and muscular and graceful bodies. Compared with most of the other savages of the world, they are mild and considerate in their disposition. Many of the women are very handsome. They have no belief in a Supreme Being, no gods, and no worship that I have ever been able to discover. Their only priest is a medicine man, or doctor, who treats his patient by incantations and superstitious rites. They have and maintain marriage relations, and are very strict. Polygamy is allowed. Men can have as many wives as they can buy of the fathers of the women. A cow is the largest denomination of money known in the region, and the price of a girl is generally from three to five cows. All traveled statistics as to the best social types classify the native women of the Transvaal region as the most virtuous women in the world. They are almost always true to the man who purchases them, though they have to do all the work, and are treated like beasts of burden. They are of a rich olive complexion, with fine forms and pretty features when young. In the interior they go entirely naked, only wearing a string of beads about their waists which they call 'muchas.' The men wear a profusion of animals skins around their loins. The women appear to have no modesty whatever concerning their personal exposure, but their virtue is almost unparalleled."

The population of the Transvaal Republic is now about 17,000, principally Dutch, the others mostly English, with a very few Americans. They form a government in republican, with a President and one House or Legislature, called the Volksraad. Dutch is the language of the country. There are four parsons, one side of each being printed in English and the other in Dutch.

A Great Pigeon Roost.

(From the Southland (Mo.) Rustic.)

Pigeons have come into this part of the country by millions. Of evenings the sky is darkened with them in the neighborhood of Dr. Dodson's on the Anglaize. They have made Dodson's farm their headquarters, and at nights the trees and underbrush are loaded down with multitudes. As this roost is but a short distance from our house, we have had ample opportunity to watch their maneuvers and hear the incessant noise they make. A little before sundown large armies of pigeons are seen coming from different points of the compass, but each army passes onward as if they intended to change their roosting place. After awhile they return and settle on the trees around the roost, not many of them nearer than a mile of the place. They make sudden flights from these trees and the sounds of their wings is like that of a great storm. There is a constant roaring in the air as myriads of the birds fly to and fro. About dark they fly toward the roost, and for a long time they fly round and round, and have the appearance of bees swarming, although the vast number and tornado-like roaring they make surpasses anything in the power of man to describe. After awhile they settle on the trees and bushes, and the limbs are bent downward, often are broken off.

The pigeons keep up a constant chattering, which can be heard for miles away. They are never still during the night. So far as sleep is concerned, such a thing is out of the question with a pigeon. They are disturbed by themselves, such throngs assembling in a spot that none can be still for a moment, and the incessant discharging of firearms among them causes them to change their location almost constantly. This roost is visited every night by crowds of men, some with guns and others with poles, which they use in threshing down the pigeons that happen to be at the point struck.

Hundreds are killed every night; but when light appears the vast armies again go forth with apparently as much vigor as ever. Pigeons have been killed in New York with undigested rice in their crops, which they had evidently gathered in the rice fields in the Carolinas. From these and other circumstances it has been estimated that a pigeon flies at the rate of a mile a minute.

Imagine, then, millions upon millions of these birds, all on the wing at the same time, over a scope of country not more than two miles square, and a faint idea of the noise they make may be obtained. But no one can ever fully imagine what a pigeon roost is, or how much noise they make, until one is seen and heard.

There is an abundance of mast here now, and we suppose the pigeons will remain here until it is all gone. One curious circumstance is that in the neighborhood of the pigeon roost we never see a pigeon from the time they leave of mornings until they return of evenings. They are not eating the mast here at all, but somewhere they are all feasting luxuriantly, for they are all fat.

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35 Market street.

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Can It be Possible?

A lady loses her way while trying to find E. DeRoy's only Loan Office. Don't be misled. Beware. The only place to buy ladies' solid gold watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Look for 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Excursions.

To Ellis, Kansas, and return November 10, 1876, at 9:12 A. M. Round trip $41 70. Tickets good for 30 days. Free ride to land buyers. For tickets apply to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago ticket agent.

ARCHER & SNOW,
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A TERRA INCOGNITA.

The Transvaal Republic—A Description of a Proposed British Colony.

Mr. Jerome L. Babe, appointed by the President of the Transvaal Republic, Africa, to represent that country in the United States as Consul General, furnishes the press with interesting information regarding his country.

The Transvaal Republic is in the interior, 500 miles from the nearest point on the Eastern coast, and 1,000 miles north of Cape Town. Its area is about 80,000 square miles and is therefore equal to that of the State of Texas. It lies on a high plateau, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The southern part of country consists of vast grassy and treeless plains, dotted here and there by coppies. The northern part is mountainous, but it is well wooded and watered. The climate varies from the highlands to the low levels, but it is generally equable, and similar to that of California, always warm at midday and cold enough for blankets at night. The natives of the country are especially free from pulmonary diseases, and a good many Englishmen are now there for their health. Its agricultural resources are wool, hides, tobacco, maize, wood, coffee and cotton—an extraordinary variety of staples. Maize being exclusively of American origin, it seems odd that the native South African should have cultivated it from a time beyond the memory of the people, but even Livingstone found it growing on the banks of the Lualaba, and cultivated by people who had never seen a white man.

All the precious metals are found in great abundance, but President Burgers declines to make the diamonds the corresponding question of sovereignty is settled, lest the British should rush in and "jump" the country without ceremony, as they did the land which now constitutes the Orange Free State. There is alluvial gold in great abundance covering 1,000 square miles. It is mostly taken out with rockers and ground sluices. Thirty thousand dollars of this is now exhibited at the Centennial in Philadelphia by an American named Cameron, who mined it with his own hands. Very few payable quartz leads have yet been discovered. There are what they call stringers, that is, small diverging veins of gold supposed to lead back to some rich deposit. The most valuable gold is now found in the ravines and gulches, although some rich deposits have been found on the surface all the way from six inches to a foot deep. Only the course gold is taken out.

Lead and silver are found in abundance; no pure silver mines have been found, but the lead is very rich in silver, averaging sixty ounces to the ton. The lead is also worked at a great profit, being put into pigs to supply the whole South African coast. Iron and coal are mined in sufficient quantities on the eastern borders of the State toward the coast. Plumbago has also been discovered. In fact, in mineral wealth it is one of the richest countries in the world.

The country, Mr. Rubesaid, was settled by the Dutch some thirty years ago, who emigrated from Cape Colony and Natal, which were held by the English, whom they hated. They bought the ground from the natives, purchasing individual farms and giving arms, ammunition, blankets, calico, etc., in exchange. When the settlement had increased sufficiently to require a police protection, a government was formed, and the rest of the land was purchased from the natives by treaty, the original occupants retiring to a reservation. He added, regarding the people:

"They are a very fine race of men; tall, straight, symmetrical and well proportioned, like the best specimens of American Indians, with delicate, regular features, and muscular and graceful bodies. Compared with most of the other savages of the world, they are mild and considerate in their disposition. Many of the women are very handsome. They have no belief in a Supreme Being, no gods, and no worship that I have ever been able to discover. Their only priest is a medicine man, or doctor, who treats his patient by incantations and superstitious rites. They have and maintain marriage relations, and are very strict. Polygamy is allowed. Men can have as many wives as they can buy of the fathers of the women. A cow is the largest denomination of money known in the region, and the price of a girl is generally from three to five cows. All traveled statistics as to the best social types classify the native women of the Transvaal region as the most virtuous women in the world. They are almost always true to the man who purchases them, though they have to do all the work, and are treated like beasts of burden. They are of a rich olive complexion, with fine forms and pretty features when young. In the interior they go entirely naked, only wearing a string of beads about their waists which they call 'muchas.' The men wear a profusion of animals skins around their loins. The women appear to have no modesty whatever concerning their personal exposure, but their virtue is almost unparalleled."

The population of the Transvaal Republic is now about 17,000, principally Dutch, the others mostly English, with a very few Americans. They form a government in republican, with a President and one House or Legislature, called the Volksraad. Dutch is the language of the country. There are four parsons, one side of each being printed in English and the other in Dutch.

A Great Pigeon Roost.
(From the Southland (Mo.) Rustic.)
Pigeons have come into this part of the country by millions. Of evenings the sky is darkened with them in the neighborhood of Dr. Dodson's on the Anglaize. They have made Dodson's farm their headquarters, and at nights the trees and underbrush are loaded down with multitudes. As this roost is but a short distance from our house, we have had ample opportunity to watch their maneuvers and hear the incessant noise they make. A little before sundown large armies of pigeons are seen coming from different points of the compass, but each army passes onward as if they intended to change their roosting place. After awhile they return and settle on the trees around the roost, not many of them nearer than a mile of the place. They make sudden flights from these trees and the sounds of their wings is like that of a great storm. There is a constant roaring in the air as myriads of the birds fly to and fro. About dark they fly toward the roost, and for a long time they fly round and round, and have the appearance of bees swarming, although the vast number and tornado-like roaring they make surpasses anything in the power of man to describe. After awhile they settle on the trees and bushes, and the limbs are bent downward, often are broken off.

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Imagine, then, millions upon